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SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1903.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, January 28, at 8 P.M., when Mr. E. W. BRADBROOK, the outgoing President, will deliver an Address on 'The Origin and Development of the Faculty of Imagination'. F. A. MILNE, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., January 20, 1903.

R.W.S.—LAST TWO WEEKS OF WINTER IN WATER COLOURS.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS (in WATER COLOURS, 51, Pall Mall East (near National Gallery)). F. W. HAYWARD BUTT, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY MAN seeks EMPLOYMENT, either as Tutor or Secretary, or for Research in British Museum. Write E. C. 62, Great Percy Street, W.C.

GENTLEMAN who is opening a TRANSLATION OFFICE requires EDUCATED COLLABORATORS (Ladies or Gentlemen for all European and Asiatic Languages.—Write or call, 46, Moorgate Street.

CLASSICAL MASTER WANTED IMMEDIATELY for CAPE COLONY. Young; unmarried; Honourable. 2501, non-resident. Passage paid.—Send Testimonials to Prof. LEWIS, Cambridge.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE, HUDDERSFIELD.

Principal—S. G. RAWSON, D.Sc.
The SENIOR ASSISTANTSHIP in ART is VACANT. Salary 70l. per annum.—Applications to be sent in to the PRINCIPAL not later than JANUARY 26. Statement of duties, &c., upon application to THOS. THORP, Secretary.

THE GOVERNORS of the BLACKBURN GRAMMAR SCHOOL are about to proceed to the Election of a HEAD MASTER. He must be under 45 years of age and a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom. Salary, 250l. a year and a Capitation Fee of 50l. per scholar; House, rent free. Full particulars to be sent, along with three recent Testimonials, to the undersigned, on or before January 31, 1903. ARTHUR I. ROBINSON, 2, King Street, Blackburn, Clerk to the Governors.

BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The HEAD-MASTERSHIP of this SCHOOL will become VACANT on APRIL 2 next, the Summer Term commencing May 1, 1903.

Candidates must be between the ages of 30 and 45 years. The Head Master will receive a fixed stipend of 200l. a year, and a Capitation Fee of 4l. for each Boy in the School up to 300, 2l. 10s. for each Boy from 300 to 350, and 1l. for each Boy over 350. After Five Years the Capitation Fee for each Boy between 300 and 350 will be raised to 1l. 10s.; for all Boys over 350 it will remain at 1l. The number of Boys at present in the School is 867. The Head Master will receive a House Allowance of 120l. a year, but will not be allowed to take Boarders. He will be required to retire at the age of 60, unless continued in Office until 65 by resolution of the Governors. No Pension will be provided. Thirty printed copies of Application and Testimonials, which should not exceed six, to be sent on or before FEBRUARY 14, 1903, to A. H. ALLEN, Clerk of the Harpur Trust, Bedford, from whom copies of the Scheme and any further information can be obtained. It is requested that the necessary application be made by any Candidate to any Member of the Governing Body.

By Order, A. H. ALLEN, Clerk of the Trust. Harpur Trust Office, Bedford, January 15, 1903.

EDUCATION ACT, 1902.
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL proposes to appoint a SECRETARY of EDUCATION, to be Chief Officer of a new County Educational Department, and to have the following duties:—

1. Age (next birthday), which must be between 25 and 30.
2. Places of Education.
3. School and University Distinctions (if any).
4. Subsequent Employment.
5. General Experience in Organisation.
6. Special Experience (if any) as regards Elementary Education.
7. Special Experience as regards Technical and Secondary Education.

Salary 750l. Travelling allowances will be granted. The Secretary will be required to live in or near Gloucester, and to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office. The selected Candidate will be required to take up his duties as soon after his appointment as practicable.

Application, with copies of not more than three recent Testimonials, to be sent to the Clerk of the County Council, Shire Hall, Gloucester, on or before FEBRUARY 5. (Canvassing of Members of the Council will be disqualifying.)

EDWARD T. GARDNER, Clerk of the County Council. Shire Hall, Gloucester, January 19, 1903.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.

LECTURER IN GERMAN.

The UNIVERSITY COURT of the UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN will, at an early Meeting, proceed to appoint a LECTURER in the GERMAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE. Duties to commence in the last week of April ensuing. Salary to be 300l. a year. The term of appointment to be for Four Years. Applications, with copies of not more than five Testimonials, are to be lodged with ROBERT WILKES Esq., M.A., Secretary of the University Court, before FEBRUARY 25 ensuing.

University of Aberdeen, January 16, 1903.

OWENS COLLEGE and MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS OF ART and TECHNOLOGY.

It is proposed to appoint a PROFESSOR of ARCHITECTURE, at a yearly stipend of 600l. Applications should be sent, before FEBRUARY 10, 1903, to the REGISTRAR, Owens College, Manchester, from whom, or from the PRINCIPAL of the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester, Particulars as to Conditions and Duties can be obtained.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS for the COURSES in APPLIED SCIENCE (including CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL, and MINING ENGINEERING), as well as for COURSES in ARTS and MEDICINE, will be held in LONDON, commencing JUNE 8.

For further information apply to the REGISTRAR, McGill University, Montreal, or to the Honorary Representative in England, J. STUART HORNER, Esq., of Messrs. John Birch & Co., 10, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

THERE are TWO VACANCIES for TWO PUPILS in a select, highly recommended SCHOOL for GIRLS, North of London. To fill these vacancies, reduced terms will be accepted.—Address Miss AGNES G. COOPER, Regent House, Regent Street, London, W., for further particulars.

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THE AUTHORS' AGENCY.—Established 1879. The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BROWN, 54, Paternoster Row.

C. MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations for Probate or Purchase, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c. Card of Terms on application. Mitchell House, 1 and 2, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, W.C.

FOR SALE.—PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—The Complete Survey of Western and Eastern Palestine, consisting of Memoirs (3 vols.), and all the Extra Volumes, viz.: Name Lists, Special Papers, the Jerusalem Volume, Flora and Fauna of Palestine, Ditto of Sinai, &c. Geological Survey, Eastern Palestine, Archaeological Researches (2 vols.), and Index, in all 15 vols. (several of them out of print and very scarce) uniform in the original brown cloth, 4to, with the T & M Morocco Portfolios of Maps, viz.: Western Palestine and Jerusalem. Price 25s.—Address Z, 115, Canning Street, Liverpool.

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HORACE WALPOLE and MADAME DU DEFFAND.—A FRENCH PROFESSOR wishes for INFORMATION concerning the MSS. of HORACE WALPOLE and MADAME DU DEFFAND, which were sold in England, at Strawberry Hill, and about which nothing has been known since 1842. They are known to be in England now.—Apply to Mr. FRAT, Professeur de Rhétorique au Lycée de Lille, France.

STOPFORD BROOKE LECTURESHIP FUND.

A COURSE of FIVE LECTURES, under the above Fund, will be delivered by the Rev. STOPFORD A. BROOKE, at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, W.C. Subject:—Naturalism and the Romantic Movement in Eighteenth-Century Poetry. (Cowper, Crabbe, Burns, and Wordsworth). THURSDAYS, 8 P.M., beginning January 23. Tickets for the Course, 5s.; Teachers, 2s. 6d.; Single Lectures, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. the Course.—Apply Hon. Sec., Stopford Brooke Lectures, University College, W.C.

THE BIBLE and MODERN CRITICISM.

A COURSE of SIX LECTURES on the above subject will be delivered by J. EATLIN CARPENTER, M.A., of Oxford, in the KENINGTON TOWN HALL (opposite High Street Station), on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8.30, beginning January 27. Tickets for the Course, 2s. 6d. each, together with a Four-Page Syllabus, may be had from CURTIS & DAVISON, 4, High Street, Kensington, and Mrs. MACKENZIE, Victoria Library, 104, High Street, Kensington.

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THE LAST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DE LA MOIRE PRESS PUBLICATIONS appeared in the **ATHENÆUM** on DECEMBER 20.

Sales by Auction.

Library of the late **ALFRED JOHNSON, Esq.**

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL** by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, January 29, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the **LIBRARY** of the late **ALFRED JOHNSON, Esq.**, and other Properties, including Smollett's *Hamper Clunker*, First Edition.—Surtees's *Works*, 5 vols. In the Original Parts.—Scott's *Rob Roy*, First Edition, uncut.—Jackson's *Old Paris*, First Edition.—Thackeray's *Works*, 2 vols. The *Zeist*, 1810.—Swiss Traveller's Life and Reign of Henry IV., 1599.—Swiss's *Guillevin's Travels*—Brunet, Manuel du Libraire, with Supplement—Early English Text Society's Publications.—Palaestographical Society's Transactions.—Surtees's *Works*, Plates by Leech, complete Set in Parts.—First Editions of Scott, Hardy, Meredith, Swinburne, Browning, &c.—Books on Egypt and the Holy Land.—Old French Bindings—long Series of Works on Travel, &c.

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On **THURSDAY**, January 29, **ENGRAVINGS** of the Early English School, and PROOFS by Sir E. Landseer.

On **FRIDAY**, January 30, **PORCELAIN** and OBJECTS OF ART, of Mr. A. de la Motte, deceased, ARMS and ARMOUR, old and new FURNITURE from ancient and modern sources.

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will **SELL** by AUCTION, at their House, No. 15, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on **WEDNESDAY**, January 28, at 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable **LIBRARY** of the late **ALFRED PATCHETT Esq.**, of Birkdale, near Liverpool (sold by order of the Executors), comprising Topographical Books, chiefly relating to Yorkshire and Lancashire—Serial Publications, including the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Chetham Society, Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, Parish Register Society, Thorntree Society, Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, Record Series and Journal, Yorkshire Parish Register Society, Harleian Visitation—Illustrations of Horae and Works relating to Paleography and Bibliography—County Histories, comprising Baker's Northampton, Cussans's Hertfordshire, Hutchins's Dorset, Ormerod's Cheshire, Whitaker's Leeds and Richmondshire, &c.—Ackermann's Westminster, Oxford and Cambridge Public Schools, Fyne's Royal Residences, and other Books with Coloured Plates—Historical Literature—Works on Architecture—Archæology and the Fine Arts—Genealogy—Family History—valuable Works of Reference. May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

The Library of the late **LIONEL JOHNSON, Esq.**

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will **SELL** by AUCTION, at their House, No. 15, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on **THURSDAY**, January 29, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, **BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS**, including the Library of the late **LIONEL JOHNSON Esq.**, the Library of the late **W. M. STIRLING Esq.**, and other Properties, comprising First Editions of famous American Writers—a number of Modern Works by distinguished Literary Critics—First Editions of recent English Writers—Publications of the Dante and other Private Presses—Books illustrated by Cruikshank and others—Ackermann's Microcosm of London—Westmacott's *The English Spy*—Fine Art, Architectural, and Topographical Works—the Works of Old Italian and French Architects, Vitruvius, Serlio, Du Cerceau, Alberti, Palladio, Brunelli, &c.—and Works in General Literature. May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

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LITERATURE

The History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation. By Andrew Lang. Vol. II. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THE complaint has been made that Englishmen know nothing of, or care little for, Scottish history except where it touches on the history of their own country. The perpetual conflicts of ecclesiastical parties within the Kirk or with the State do not certainly appeal to the general reader. If this has hitherto in any degree been the fault of the narrators, that complaint can now no longer hold good. Prof. Hume Brown, Mr. Andrew Lang, and Mr. Mathieson, with widely different styles and from different points of view, yet with fulness of knowledge, scientific impartiality, and conspicuous literary skill, are at this moment compelling attention to the national history, and investing its evolution with fresh interest.

The second volume of Mr. Lang's 'History' has expanded probably beyond his own anticipations. It covers the central and crucial period from the assassination of Cardinal Beaton and the call of John Knox to the death of James VI.; but to tell the story of these seventy-four years takes 575 closely printed pages. Here Mr. Lang finds scope for his best gifts. As a professional disentangler of mysteries he is in his element. Indeed, embarrassed with the riches before him, he has been constrained to throw off the results of his researches in overflow volumes. The mystery of the Casket Letters has been considered separately in one goodly treatise, while special work has been devoted to the elucidation of the Gowrie conspiracy. These subjects are amply treated in the present volume, together with some minor entanglements such as the 'Spanish Blanks' and the 'Pourie Mystery.' Mr. Lang has his mannerisms. His short clipped sentences may be felt at times to mar the continuity or smooth flow of the tale, and his continued play of irony

and the making fun of "the godly" and all their works may attract or repel; but there can be no doubt of his sincere and serious attempt to get to the bottom of facts by the aid of contemporary and authoritative sources, some of which have been divulged or utilized by him for the first time. The outstanding feature of Mr. Lang's work is its frankness. He takes the reader with him behind the scenes, sets this authority against that, looks difficulties fairly in the face, and is not afraid to betray his own indecision; but such is the success of his pains and ingenuity that there is scarcely a prominent incident in the history that he does not illumine with some new fact, theory, or suggestion.

Mr. Lang asks how it was that the Scots were so attracted to Calvinism, since their choice in this matter put a bar to the desired religious union with England. Prof. Hume Brown, in reference to this point, had remarked that in Calvin's system the Scottish mind found scope for its natural bent towards abstract dialectic—a national mental habit, by the way, attributed to the Scots by Erasmus, who may have been thinking of John Major and his school of young Scots at Paris, inordinately devoted to the Aristotelian logic; but Mr. Lang insists that on the contrary the Scots were *au fond* a practical people, and characteristically suggests that the main recommendation of Calvinism in the eyes of his countrymen was its "cheapness"—avoiding the expense of cathedrals, bishops, or ritual.

It has been maintained that the justification, and the sole justification, of the conduct of the Knoxian party towards Mary lies in her evident design, by secret conspiracy and in spite of her public pledges, to overthrow the religion which she found established in her kingdom. The progress of research tends to dissipate all the alleged evidence of any such secret design. The queen, indeed, openly avowed her desire to champion her own Church, but she had no intention of risking her crown. She was *ruée* enough, to use M. Philippson's favourite expression, to make impossible promises to the Pope for the sake of his support and his dollars, and there is no saying what she might not have been tempted to do if an unexpected opportunity had occurred; but Mr. Lang has strong ground for his opinion that in reality she aimed at no more than "the parliamentary sanction of freedom of conscience and concurrent endowment."

The queen and Maitland were probably the only two persons in Scotland who had any notion of toleration or compromise. As to Maitland, Mr. Lang does not take the view of his patriotism held by the late Sir John Skelton or by Mr. Mathieson. He fixes upon a saying of the queen divulged in the newly explored Lennox Papers as a key to his "strangely tortuous action." In her prison at Lochleven Mary was heard to declare that she had "that in black and white which would cause Lethington to hang by the neck." At Dunbar she had saved Maitland's life from the infuriated Bothwell. The details are given in an unpublished MS., the 'Apologie' for Lethington by his son, which Mr. Lang is to edit for the Scottish History Society. The treachery of Maitland and his cruelty towards the queen after Carberry are thus made the blacker,

and Mary's lasting detestation of him is the better explained. At York he privately divulged the Casket Letters, hoping to force Mary to some compromise or to ensure her silence in his regard. He over-reached himself, and having played his last card was left in Mary's power. He was now compelled to do his best to propitiate her, in view of her not improbable restoration. Hence his final change of sides and his death in her service. This is the theory offered in solution of "the Lethington mystery."

Mr. Lang's faculty of seeing both sides of a career is exemplified in his just but somewhat untraditional characterizations of the regents Murray and Morton. The typical traitor, the Master of Gray, is absolved from the basest of his treacheries. The long-established tradition that while acting as ambassador of James on behalf of his mother he dropped in Elizabeth's ear like poison "the dead don't bite" is exploded, partly by a letter of Logan of Restalrig. At least, the whispering during the embassy is replaced by writing before the embassy. Gray had, indeed, written some time before his embassy, "If the Queen of England could not preserve her own security without taking his Majesty's mother's life, because *mortui non mordent*, yet it were no ways meet that the same were done openly, but rather by some other means." When charged with his embassy Gray appears to have acted honestly.

The story of the Kirk's internal troubles and contests with James and his bishops is well told, though sprinkled with many quips and gibes against both parties in the struggle. Some pithy sentences deserve to be remembered, as, for example, the remark in reference to the scandal caused by James's encouragement of Sunday afternoon amusements: "There is a Biblical command not to *work* on the seventh day; the Kirk made it of all rules the most sacred not to *play* on the first day of the week." We have been accustomed to consider all the ministers of this age as cast in the same rugged and austere mould, but Mr. Lang brings out the fact that, while (in the time of Morton, for example) the preachers for the most part were so poor that they were allowed to keep taps or alehouses, there must have been wealthier men. It appeared necessary for the General Assembly to forbid them to wear "silk hats" and "variant hues in clothing, as red, blue, yellow, and the like," also "costly gilding of knives and whingers." This explains what has seemed to be a calumnious insinuation of the Jesuit Hay in his 'Demandes' (1580), when he asks derisively whether it becomes ministers, elders, deacons, and readers "to have ane certain apparell quhairbe thai may be knawin be the laical people, or to be cled as *wanflars*" (gallants). It is not easy to picture the ministers of 1580 swaggering in the streets of Edinburgh in coloured raiment or armed with costly daggers. But the Assembly of 1596 again dwelt on the enormities of ministers "in gorgeous and light apparel" given to dancing and card playing, while others were factors and traders. "It is unlikely," says Mr. Lang, "that these joyous or commercial spirits entered the Kirk by any other door than Patronage."

Mr. Lang, in his preface, and more

than once in the body of his work, notices that historians have a habit of disregarding or gliding noiselessly over the hardships of Roman Catholics under the rule of the Kirk. He accordingly emphasizes the ferocity of the persecutors and the suffering of their victims. In the last decade of the sixteenth century Catholics, he tells us, may still have been the numerical majority in Scotland:—

"There as in England they were denied the exercise of their faith by an organized revolutionary majority..... By this drastic, unrelenting persecution, unhesitating and unrelenting, the country was drilled into almost uniform conformity and systematic hypocrisy. All Catholics had to choose between loss of lands and goods, or loss of conscience and honour. Perhaps no persecution was ever so successful."

Toleration, he remarks, seemed impossible to the preachers, for as soon as toleration was proclaimed the indifferents would probably openly desert the Kirk, for "the Church is infinitely more agreeable than the Kirk to the natural man." Mr. Lang is to be commended for having called attention to the significance of this condition of affairs; but to those who have made any special study of the history of Scottish Catholics at this period it may appear surprising that the author, who is so well qualified to handle this subject, should not have treated it more systematically or with greater approach to completeness. If it be true that the extermination of Catholics was apparently necessary to the Kirk, and that no persecution was more successful, it is historically all-important to understand the precise methods by which the result was obtained. We want to know more, too, of the causes which rendered the Catholics so formidable, or of the steps taken by the missionary priests on their behalf, of the colleges founded abroad, and of the vernacular tracts imported by them. In a work in which the author finds occasion for a discussion on the materials of which the ancient golf ball was composed it is not too much to expect further information upon particular cases of hardship. Perhaps Mr. Lang's next volume will afford an opportunity of recurring to this subject, especially in view of the materials supplied by the Privy Council Records of Charles's reign, illustrating the practical working of the laws of 1579 and 1609, requiring the children of Catholic noblemen to be removed from their parental charge and placed under the tutorship of some minister. Also the strange story of Archangel Forbes, "the second Alexis," and his mother, Lady Margaret Gordon, contains an attractive element of mystery.

In confirmation of the statement made with regard to the number of Catholics, at least in Queen Mary's reign, Father Pollen, in his 'Papal Negotiations,' has recently furnished some almost incredible figures. We find Father Edmund Hay writing to Borgia in May, 1566, that "over nine thousand persons publicly communicated this Easter in the Queen's chapel, though she was not present"; and in the following year De Silva reports to King Philip, on the authority of Father Roche Mamerot, the queen's confessor, "who had them all registered," that no fewer than 12,606 Catholics had communicated in Lent. If ten or twelve thousand Catholics could thus

openly profess their religion in Edinburgh, how many more must there have been of the timid or indifferent who would be ready to declare themselves at the first safe opportunity?

On some points Mr. Lang is wanting in complete information. He doubts, very properly, if Clement VIII. sent money to James by Father Gordon, but he should have known that Bellesheim printed Gordon's receipt to the Papal treasury, showing that the money was intended not for the king, but for the Catholic earls then in arms. In his account of Father Ogilvy's execution, again, Mr. Lang discreetly doubts the absurd legend of Spottiswood offering his daughter in marriage to the convicted priest if he would recant; but he should have known, what has been often pointed out, that the archbishop had but one daughter, and she had been married several years before to Sir William Sinclair.

The book abounds in miscellaneous facts, anecdotes, and goodly sayings, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the author will not overlook the importance of a full and adequate index on the completion of his task.

Nova Solyma, the Ideal City; or, Jerusalem Regained. An Anonymous Romance written in the Time of Charles I., now first drawn from obscurity and attributed to the illustrious John Milton. By the Rev. Walter Begley. 2 vols. (Murray.)

THE 'Nova Solyma' (read *Nova Hierosolyma* or *Hierosolyma* for "New Jerusalem") is a small octavo of 390 odd pages with the imprint "Typis Johannis Legati, 1648," and contains a romance in Latin interspersed with numerous poems, short and long, in the same language. The book is of very great rarity. The National Library contains only one copy, and that was acquired in comparatively recent years. The Rev. Walter Begley, who now publishes a translation of this romance, seems to be more fortunate, and to possess an example with a different title-page and the date 1649. This was evidently, our translator says, "only an attempt to utilize the unsold remainder, the editions in other respects being exactly the same." As this 1649 edition (so to call it) is rarer still than that of 1648, the book was, one gathers, a complete failure. Obviously the date was not propitious. If the Franco-German War suddenly cut short the sale of Dante Rossetti's poems, much more would the culmination of the Civil War, the trial and execution of Charles I., destroy the chances of a book published in 1648 and 1649. Incidentally this is an argument against the contention that 'Nova Solyma' is to be attributed to Milton, which we offer for what it may be worth. One can imagine some learned recluse bringing out his novel at such an inauspicious moment. But it was a strange one for the keen politician and pamphleteer which John Milton was to choose for his venture.

But before we speak of this let us say a word or two about the book itself. In our judgment, whatever may be the ultimate decision respecting its authorship (if any decision should ever be possible), Mr. Begley has rendered a service to literature by

introducing the book in this fine two-volume form and in the vulgar tongue. Apart from some errors of taste and judgment in the introduction, in the headlines, and such-like additions, the translation is good; indeed, in one or two respects Mr. Begley's rendering of the verse may be called too good: we will explain presently what we mean by that expression. And the novel itself is good. Of course it is enormously didactic—didactic beyond all reason—and in this regard as well as its want of originality it falls far behind those prototypes of all modern romance and of all novels, Apuleius's 'Golden Ass,' the Greek 'Daphnis and Chloë,' and the 'Ethiopian History' of Heliodorus. But it is in line with these, with the Greek romances especially, and there are passages which show that the author knew how to use his exemplars. The first appearance of Anna, for instance, bowered in her vine, though it has a Biblical motive, is exactly in the spirit of Longus's romance; and all the way through there are delightful touches of urbanity and good breeding which, by a curious succession, are the marks of all romances from Heliodorus's days, through the 'Decameron,' down to 'Manon Lescaut.' Very like Heliodorus, too, are the adventures with the Sicilian brigands which occur early in the story. All this previous reading suggested by the 'Nova Solyma' on its side points to Milton's authorship. On the other hand, urbanity was not his characteristic, not this special sort of good breeding which savours of a leisured and remote scholar and a man of gentle birth. It is just because all the early novels and tales seem to have been written by people of this type that they preserve this inexpressible aroma. There is an aristocratic feeling here, too, in the distinctions of dress, &c., insisted on, though the author was of Puritan leanings.

The story sets forth how two young Englishmen, called, according to the custom of romance, by the classical names of Politian and Eugenius, arrive at the restored Jerusalem in company with one Joseph, son of one of the chief magistrates of the city. Joseph is returning from his "grand tour"; his sister Anna has been chosen to represent the daughter of Zion in a pageant which belongs to the celebrations of that day. Jacob, Joseph's father, has also been taking part in the ceremonies. Under pretence of finding an inn for his two companions, Joseph takes them to his father's house, where they are hospitably entertained; and for their ordinary the two visitors pay their hearts to Anna and Joanna, the daughters of the house. Then follow interminable explanations of the governance of this ideal state, its laws, universities, and so forth, as in More's 'Utopia.' Alternately with these, Joseph relates the history of his travels, including a capture by brigands in Sicily. Alcimus, the son of Joseph's tutor Apollon, supervenes. He had been one of the robber band, and now comes back to crave forgiveness. Another adventure of Joseph's had been saving the life of Philippina, the beautiful daughter and only child of the Duke of Palermo. Joseph himself is superior to the darts of love; but Philippina is so desperately enamoured of Joseph that she has put on male attire, and, under the name of Philander, has come to Nova Solyma. Her

story introduces the comic and the tragic elements, both sufficiently *en règle* in the romance. For Antonia, the landlady of her inn, falls in love with Philander, and at last, when her father's messengers are on her track, the girl commits suicide. Apollos returns, and has his adventures with pirates to tell; and next appears Angelus, father of Politian and Eugenius, and their love affairs are brought to a happy issue. This will be enough for a brief outline of the tale.

The question of authorship remains for the present the paramount matter of interest. Mr. Begley, unfortunately, writes in rather a foolish way, with the misplaced sprightliness which a certain order of antiquaries seem to affect. What could be more foolish than such a heading as this to the first chapter of the second book, 'A Philosophical Garden Party'? And these defects are likely to blind many scholars to the weightiness of the arguments which he adduces to support his theory that the 'Nova Solyma' is from the pen of Milton. Of course we should all wish to believe so; but we fear that the evidence can never be conclusive. Incidental heads of evidence are often among the most important; and it is certainly a pleasing idea that the charming vision of the daughter of Jerusalem in her vine is a reminiscence of Milton's sudden passion for a May queen he met and never traced again, as he himself relates. Besides several such coincidences as these, Mr. Begley's argument rests on a whole series of resemblances—some very real, some imaginary, or at best greatly exaggerated—between Milton's known views, the special range of his reading, &c., and examples of the same in this book. It is to be expected that our author would overstate his case; but it is not wise of him to have done so. He makes much of finding here many traces of the Arianism which was so apparent in the 'Doctrina Christiana.' We do not see them so apparent. And then, again, there are no traces of Milton's views on divorce. "It was to be expected, however, that Milton would suppress these," says the translator. Why, in Heaven's name, seeing he did not refrain from publishing them elsewhere and at another time, and did refrain from publishing the 'Doctrina Christiana'? Nor do we see any such strong resemblance between the verses in the opening of the 'Nova Solyma,' and those in the poetical book of Columella's 'De re rustica,' as Mr. Begley does. But, in truth, the whole matter of the Latinity of this work would require a separate treatise.

We have said that sometimes Mr. Begley translates too well. What we mean is that he shows himself an apt student of Milton by giving a very fair Miltonic ring and a certain Miltonic phraseology to his blank-verse rendering of the hexameters in the 'Nova Solyma.' Where the original sentences run smoothly to the end of the lines he breaks his off in the middle of a line, and so forth. We have "nec se tamen exuit ipsum" rendered by "but still his godlike form ethereal kept." Thereupon, to heighten the Miltonic effect, Mr. Begley quotes, in a note, from 'Paradise Lost'—

And as they please
They limb themselves; and colour, shape, or size
Assume as likes them best, condense or rare.

The colour of the "colourable imitation"

of Milton by the author of 'Nova Solyma' is here really due to the refracting medium of Mr. Begley's translation. One finds instances of this over and over again. Some of the renderings are far too much expanded, as when we have three-word lines replaced by heroic decasyllables.

It cannot be said that the Latin verses of the 'Nova Solyma' are first rate. But then that cannot be said of Milton's Latin verse as a rule. It would be hard to find a passage in either of unmistakable genius. Classical scholars, when they wrote in the dead languages, were apt to be overweighted by their models. And evidently the author of 'Nova Solyma' has been largely paralyzed by the Greek romancers and later exemplars. Without doubt some peculiarities of Milton's Latin are reproduced here. Milton, though a fine Latinist, had a certain tendency to make false quantities, and so has our author. But such slackness of quantity is a common fault of the time. It may be more reasonably asked, "If it was not by Milton, who else wrote good enough Latin to do so well?" The only answer is that it was either by the great Puritan or by some scholarly recluse of Quaker tendencies and gentle blood, who, after this one conspicuous failure, returned once more to his books and let the world wag its own way. On the whole, the book, read simply, calls up a picture of such a man, rather than of Milton in his controversial days.

The Life and Letters of the Right Honourable Friedrich Max Müller. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

It might have been supposed that Max Müller's two volumes called 'Auld Lang Syne' and the fragment entitled 'My Autobiography' formed a sufficient memorial of a distinguished scholar, whose life was marked by no great variety of incident, and was almost uniformly successful. However, Mrs. Max Müller has judged otherwise, and has issued this large collection of letters connected by a slight thread of narrative. She has performed her task with good taste and that suppression of self which is essential to a biographer. She has, too, carried it to an end in a comparatively short space of time, although its execution has been saddened by the loss of her last surviving daughter. High praise is due to her for her courage and her fidelity to her self-imposed duty. Yet it cannot be denied that Max Müller was a more sympathetic figure in those early years of struggle and effort which he himself recorded than in the unbroken prosperity of his later career. Probably he was not fonder of money than most other men, yet somehow he contrived to create the impression that he was, and inevitably the reader feels keener interest in the young German, possessed of very scanty resources, who studied hard under Burnouf, and translated the Vedas for the East India Company, than in the well-to-do professor whose steady friend, the Dean of Christ Church,

"thought that the Delegates of the Press would agree to rearrange the publication of the 'Sacred Books,' and proposed that a Readership in Vedic Sanskrit should be founded, so as to make amends to Max Müller for the 200*l.* he would lose yearly from the 'Sacred Books,' if he only brought out one volume a year instead of three."

Max Müller's failure in 1860 to gain the Sanskrit Chair at Oxford formed a turning-point in his career. No doubt he ought to have been chosen, and he was rightly chagrined at his rejection, although he was not justified in his conduct towards Monier Williams, who had been guilty of nothing except being the successful candidate. But, unfortunately, shortly after his rejection, Max Müller began to abandon the field of Oriental research in which he had won his fame, and to devote his great powers to popular lecturing and writing. Of course the temptation was very considerable. He possessed a real talent for popularizing subjects that in less able hands would have proved uninteresting to the general public, and a real gift of style which secured him numbers of enthusiastic admirers; his lectures attracted large audiences, and his books enjoyed a wide circulation, proving extremely profitable to a man who needed no Authors' Society to help him, but, as William Longman remarked, was competent to "skin the flints in Paternoster Row." Hence lectures at the Royal Institution, in Westminster Abbey, Hibbert Lectures, Gifford Lectures, lectures before the Queen, lectures in provincial cities, lectures, it was bitterly said, anywhere rather than in Oxford, articles in the reviews and magazines, and reprints of articles, all clever, interesting, and stimulating, but leaving no permanent results. Meanwhile his reputation as an Orientalist gradually declined on the Continent. No doubt many German scholars envied him because he was, to use Miss Broughton's phrase, "so beastly prosperous"; but it cannot be denied that their lessening opinion of him was in large measure due to his abandonment of his own *Fach*, the time which might have been devoted to it being appropriated to speculations on Solar Myths, a translation of Kant's 'Critique,' for which he was by no means suited, and to sentimental essays on religion which delighted a large section of the public, but possessed little lasting value.

Max Müller's opinions on continental politics, which fill a good many of these letters, were not particularly consistent or sagacious, yet he appears to have entertained the idea that he could fill a somewhat similar rôle to that which when he first came to England Bunsen was playing. For example, in 1870 he wrote long letters to Gladstone in favour of Prussia, and being invited to Hawarden towards the end of the year, he used the opportunity for an endeavour to convert the Prime Minister to his way of thinking; but probably the latter knew too much to accept the pretty theory that peace-loving Prussia had been attacked without provocation by a bloodthirsty France, and the attempt failed, although frequently renewed. Shortly afterwards Max Müller was sadly discomfited in a controversy regarding Alsace with "Scrutator" (Canon MacColl), who, in a private letter, is styled "Gladstone's accomplice," while Mrs. Max Müller still labours under the delusion that he was helped by Gladstone. However, the professor's zeal did not end here. He had been so delighted at being made a foreign member of the Institut in 1869, that he obtained the Queen's permission to wear the *habit brodé* at Court, yet he hurried off, in 1871, to lecture at Stras-

bourg and exult with his fellow-Germans over the dismemberment of France, apparently unaware that good taste would have prevented this manifestation of feeling on the part of one who owed so much to the French. His conduct obtained him some popularity at the time in the Fatherland, but when, towards the close of his life, he defended the conduct of the British in the Boer war he could not get a hearing in his native country.

The pleasantest parts of these volumes are those relating to the professor's home life. He was singularly fortunate in his marriage, he was devoted to his children, he was an excellent host, and he entertained all sorts of distinguished people at his house at Oxford. In spite of incessant calls on his time and his fondness for work, he could always find leisure to be kind and courteous to strangers, and he made numbers of friends by his affability and genuine desire to give pleasure to all who called on him. He was full of resources and accomplishments, which he readily brought into play for the entertainment of his guests, and they usually carried away most pleasant recollections of their intercourse with him.

The letters do not lend themselves to extracts; but the following instance of Niebuhr's characteristic capacity for discovering mares' nests is amusing. "Bunsen told me," writes Max Müller,

"of his once being in a boat with Niebuhr with some Sicilian boatmen; there was a storm, and, in order to encourage each other, the rowers suddenly began to sing out 'ploï!' Niebuhr was delighted; he asked them what it meant, and they said it was a kind of charm they had learnt from English sailors. No, said Niebuhr, it is Sicilian Greek. No, said Bunsen, it is English, Pull away!"

In conclusion, Mrs. Max Müller may be congratulated on the way she has put this biography together. Of course, it is too long—modern books of the kind are almost always too long—some of the letters might have been spared, and all the extracts from laudatory reviews in newspapers and periodicals; but its general tone is excellent and the mistakes are few and unimportant.

The Memoirs of François René, Vicomte de Chateaubriand. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. 6 vols. (Freemantle & Co.)

(First Notice.)

THE self-complacency of the Frenchman cherishing and publishing the pangs which he deplors is sufficiently evident in these pages, overlaid though they be with extraneous matter, whilst neither the charm of their style nor the irritation produced by their intense egotism allows us for one moment to forget that, according to contract, the illustrious *poseur* was to receive 20,000 francs per volume. Yet, in spite of prolixity and bombast, "the solitary, dreary, poetic" Breton, caught, as he describes, "between two ages as in the conflux of two rivers," personifies most vividly "the principles, ideas, events, catastrophes, and idylls" of old and new France.

The descriptive power that in his romances 'René' and 'Atala' seems to modern ideas so forced works more freely when Chateaubriand traces his ancestral home "as from

the vignettes in mediæval manuscripts." There is the huge Château de Combourg—placed, says Arthur Young, "in a most filthy town, a hideous heap of wretchedness"—the small impoverished household, living in taciturn gloom and utter isolation; the tyrannical old Comte, a political malcontent, immersed in the study of the family archives; there is the youngest of his children, the embryo poet, striving, by alternate fits of devotion, study, and voluptuous imaginings, to escape from that profound *ennui* which at last inspired his attempt at suicide. His only solace during those years was the loving companionship of his favourite sister, poor Lucile "of the virginal soul" and distraught brain. It would have been well had he always treated her memory with the pitifulness apparent in these pages. He could be horrified because "Rousseau a cru pouvoir disposer de la réputation de sa bienfaitrice Madame de Warens." But when in his romance he portrays himself as René, and Lucile as René's sister Amélie, does he not commit a far more infamous outrage? Amélie's prayer when taking the veil, "Comble de tes biens un frère qui n'a point partagé ma criminelle passion," is capable of but one interpretation.

The Church, the navy, the army of some Indian potentate, were careers to which the penniless cadet had in turn aspired and suddenly renounced, when a last act of paternal authority established him in the Navarre regiment, throwing him thus into contact with the Court and the capital. There, partly owing to his family connexion with Malesherbes, he acquired a wide acquaintance among the leaders of 1789, but he "neither adopted nor rejected the new opinions." When his regiment became disaffected he resigned his commission. At last, when, with the captivity of the king, "chaos was increasing," Chateaubriand "seriously made up" his "mind," and in the summer of 1791 arrived in the United States, proposing

"to discover the North-West Passage. This plan was not out of keeping with my poetic nature.....I was at that time, like Bonaparte, a slim sub-lieutenant, entirely unknown; both of us emerged from obscurity at the same period, I to seek renown in solitude, he to seek glory among mankind."

As a preliminary he spent some five or six months in the practical exercise of Rousseau's theories, roamed the backwoods "in the bearskin of the savage," flirted with the damsels of Florida, obtained material for future romance, and—drew the long-bow. Then another conversion occurred. "I said to myself, 'Go back to France.' On January 2nd, 1792, I once more trod my native soil," intent on joining the ranks of the *émigrés*. To supply him with the requisite funds his family married him in March to a wealthy young lady.

"I was to run to the army of the princes, and come back at a run to kill the Revolution. All this would be finished in two or three months, when I should hoist my sail, and return to the New World, having got rid of a revolution and enriched myself by a marriage."

Now this programme is the prosaic complement of René's lament over

"le grand siècle.....qui n'était plus lorsque je rentrai dans ma patrie. Jamais un changement plus étonnant et plus soudain ne s'est opéré

chez un peuple. De la hauteur du génie, du respect pour la religion, de la gravité des mœurs, tout était descendu à la souplesse de l'esprit, à l'impiété, à la corruption."—*Œuvres Complètes*, vol. xvi. p. 152, ed. 1835.

But why utter these sentiments, why get "rid of a revolution," if, as he states in the 'Memoirs,' "my distaste for absolute monarchy left me with no illusions," if "my political opinions had nothing in common with those of the emigration," if, as he asserts in his 'Essai,' the sovereignty of the people was his principle ('Essai,' &c., vol. ii. p. 89)? With the new year he had landed in France for a set purpose; he loitered in Paris, among "a people marching drunk to its destiny," till the middle of July, then at last he crossed the frontier and joined the princes' army at Trèves. His tardy appearance elicited the inquiry, "Whence does the Chevalier come?" "From Niagara," was his reply. Three months later the little force had been disbanded, and Chateaubriand had found refuge in Jersey, wounded, ill with small-pox, and utterly exhausted by the retreat from Verdun. In the spring of 1794, when the future ambassador to England was starving in a London garret, his elder brother, his brother's wife, her mother, and M. de Malesherbes, her grandfather, were all executed in the French capital on the same day; the Vicomte's mother was lying in a Paris gaol; his wife and his two sisters were in the dungeons at Rennes. Three years later he published the 'Essai sur les Révolutions'; it was directly opposed to the principles for which his family had suffered, and to the opinions of his fellow *émigrés*, but it achieved "the greatest success in Paris," and made him "almost a personage" in England. When he heard that this "compendium of his existence as a poet, a moralist, a publicist, and a politician," had saddened his mother's last hours, he burnt some copies of the book, "expiated" his "first work by means of a religious one," and "became a Christian." Re-editing his 'Compendium' in later years, he "made a complete apology for" his "error"; that is, while revelling in the recollection of his youthful audacity, he pleaded that, as he had been able to transfer whole chapters from the unorthodox work to the 'Génie du Christianisme,' perhaps he had exaggerated his impiety. At all events, in 1800 "it needed no great effort to return from the scepticism of the 'Essai' to the certainty of the 'Génie.'" It was equally agreeable to pass from "eight years' imprisonment in England" to the adulation which attended him in France, when, foreseeing the immense possibilities of the part, he eagerly appropriated what Sainte-Beuve called "le grand rôle d'avocat poétique du Christianisme." On April 18th, 1802, the magnificent spectacle in Notre Dame celebrated the fruit of the Concordat—the resurrection of religion. Chroniclers tell how that same day M. Fontanes, Chateaubriand's intimate friend, published in the *Moniteur*, at Napoleon's request, a laudatory review of the 'Génie,' &c., which, dedicated to the First Consul, had opportunely appeared a few days before. Presently, when Cardinal Fesch was appointed Ambassador to Rome, Napoleon offered the secretaryship of the Embassy to the

Vicomte. "For the good of religion" he consented, being urged thereto by the clergy and relying on their assurance that, by reason of the cardinal's incompetence, "I should soon find myself master of affairs. . . . I am no good at all in the second rank." His intrigues to this end became too flagrant. As a compromise he was named Minister to the Valais. But in March, 1804, "the Man of the Time" made his first great blunder—the execution of the Duc d'Enghien; and Chateaubriand, in an outburst of righteous indignation, resigned on the score of his wife's ill health. He now "received from Heaven" his "commission to judge the judges of the tribunal of Vincennes." But before acting on it

"I longed to swim in a new ocean, to refresh myself and cross it. Nursed on Mount Pindus, a crusader to Hierosolyma, I was impatient to mingle my loneliness with the ruins of Athens, my tears with those of the Magdalen."

Hence that eleven months' tour in the East, with the 'Martyrs' and the 'Itinéraire' as profitable results. At length, in 1807, he bought the *Mercure*, began his impeachment of Napoleon, and was punished by the suppression of his journal. In 1809 he was roused to fresh wrath by the justifiable execution of his cousin Armand, who had been convicted of carrying treasonable correspondence—wrath which, when the Vicomte was elected Academician, inspired that inaugural speech that was destined never to be delivered. It is unfortunate that Chateaubriand, in his desire to pile up the agony, should tell us how he arrived on the field of execution a moment after the fatal shot, to find that Armand's "skull was fractured, and that a butcher's dog was licking up his blood," &c.; for M. de Semallé, who found the poet in his own house at the very hour of the tragedy, declares this visit to the Plaine de Grenelle "is pure romance" ('Souvenirs du Comte de Semallé,' pp. 121-122). Again, why should our author enlarge on his "invincible repugnance" to accept the seat in the Academy if, as has been asserted, that honourable feeling was overcome by the Government undertaking to pay his debts, which amounted to 70,000fr.? ('Mém. du Comte de Ferrand,' p. 178.)

During the winter of 1813-14, whilst Napoleon's star approached its setting, Chateaubriand worked unceasingly at that magniloquent piece of invective which Louis XVIII. was to declare had served him better than 100,000 men. The allies entered Paris March 31st, doubtful whether to restore the Bourbons or to follow Talleyrand's policy and crown the King of Rome. On April 5th

"I threw down my pamphlet 'De Bonaparte et des Bourbons' to turn the scale; its result is well known. I flung myself headlong into the fray to serve as a shield to liberty. . . . I spoke in the name of Legitimacy. . . . I taught France what the old Royal Family was; . . . it was a certificate of existence to Louis XVIII."

Later that ungrateful king would observe: "Beware of ever admitting a poet into your affairs; he will ruin all." But in 1814 a facile imagination like the Vicomte's was requisite to transform the ungracious, obese, decrepit monarch into the personification of Louis XIV.; to recognize among the ex-

humations at the Cimetière de la Madeleine the head of Marie Antoinette by the smile that head had bestowed on the young courtier twenty-six years before at Versailles; to lie in the attempt to represent Napoleon's *grénadiers*—scarce human in their threatening tiger-like expression—as devout worshippers of the old king; to declare that all Paris was, "comme du temps de Henri IV., affamé de voir un Roi" (Compiègne, 'Œuvres Complètes,' vol. xxiv. p. 81); and to discover in the 80,000 foreign troops occupying the capital "des libérateurs et non pas des conquérants" ('De Bonaparte,' &c.; 'Œuvres Complètes,' vol. xxiv. p. 75). Still, was the Vicomte's hero-worship of Alexander compatible with patriotism, even though France owed the Tsar "the liberty lodged in the Charter"? Is his inexpressible delight in detailing the petty insults heaped on the fugitive emperor in keeping with "the great and sincere admiration" that Chateaubriand asserts he always felt for Napoleon, even when attacking him? We shall exhibit his wild inconsistency by quotation later.

The Gowrie Conspiracy and its Official Narrative. By Samuel Cowan, J.P. (Sampson Low & Co.)

It is unfortunate that Mr. Cowan's historical training is not equal to his interest in historical mysteries. As to the Gowrie problem, he says:—

"I have endeavoured in the following pages to throw some additional light on the subject, derived from a careful research in the State Paper Offices and in other collections."

Now if Mr. Cowan had made not a careful, but even a casual search, he must have found the contemporary account of the events from the Gowrie side ('S. P. Scot. Eliz.,' vol. lxvi. No. 52) and Nicholson's letter of December 5th, 1600, which, taken with the Privy Council Register, vi. 671, settles the question in favour of Gowrie's guilt, if John Lyn correctly reports veracious words of Robert Oliphant as given by Nicholson to Cecil. Mr. Cowan need not have gone even to the Record Office for Nicholson's letter of August 6th, unprinted by him; it is given by Piteairn, and, though a third-hand version of Moysie's letter of August 5th, proves that James told one story from the very first. But Mr. Cowan's rare foot-notes contain just one reference to Piteairn's invaluable collection. We observe no single *inédit* contemporary piece (unless it be Nicholson to Cecil, August 11th, 1600) which is of any important bearing on the case, and that goes against Mr. Cowan's hypothesis that the king was the conspirator. From Nicholson we learn that when a man named Younger, suspected of being the mysterious man in the turret, was caught skulking and slain, "the king was angry because he was not saved." If so, the king was not anxious to have the man destroyed before he could give evidence, as, if himself guilty, he would have been. This letter, however, is incorrectly copied and incompletely given.

In place of publishing unedited contemporary material, Mr. Cowan prints essays read to a Perth literary society; all are of 1785 (p. 19); none is of any value. But two of the authors—Panton and Scott

—wrote, later, elaborate books on the subject. It is to these—not to mere essays, based largely on demonstrably late and erroneous traditions—that Mr. Cowan should have referred. We have seen that the king was angered by the slaying of the man Younger. Mr. Cowan himself publishes Nicholson's evidence to that effect, yet he asks: "Why did the king's party murder this man, who witnessed the conspiracy, if it was not because his evidence would condemn the king?" If so, why was the king angry at his murder? Mr. Cowan avers that Lord Ruthven, later first Earl of Gowrie, "was also one of the Darnley murderers." Ruthven, like Morton, had just returned from exile at the time of Darnley's murder. We know that Morton was tampered with by Bothwell; of Ruthven we hear nothing in the case, nor was his name on the murder "band." Under 'The Narrative of James VI.,' Mr. Cowan gives matter which will vainly be sought in that document. For example, he makes the king's narrative speak of a picture of the first Gowrie, which hung in the turret. The first rumour of the existence of this picture is later than the king's narrative, in Bowes to Stanhope (September 2nd, 1600). Into the king's narrative are pitchforked passages from Henderson's confession; and also this absurdity: "A report was got up by the Ruthvens that the king and his suite had left the castle by the back door." The king's suite could not be told, they being in the house and gardens, that they had left by the back door, "and were riding over the South Inch."

"There is a point in the case not referred to by any writer except one (Alexander Duff), and that is that Gowrie was attending a marriage on August 5th, when he got notice of the king's arrival. If the statement be true, it is sufficient of itself to establish Gowrie's innocence. It has never been contradicted."

Duff was one of the late Perth essayists. The statement is contradicted by every witness concerned. Gowrie was dining at home when Andrew Ruthven, and, later, the Master, brought news of the king's approach.

Nobody, as Mr. Cowan supposes, maintains the authenticity of the alleged Logan letter IV. Our only copies are, first a forgery of Logan's hand by Sprot; next, a copy in Sprot's "course hand," as he calls it. The question as to whether Sprot copied a genuine letter is another affair. The strongest presumption of Logan's guilt rests on the undeniable fact that after the Gowrie business he made haste to sell all his large landed property. We do not find him "at the horn" for debt (at least in the Privy Council Register, which contains many such cases), we hear of no claims of debtors on his property, but of heavy debts to him (see the "Testament Dative and Inventar," January 28th, 1607), and the inference that he sold every inch of land which he possessed, in dread of detection, is pretty obvious. Mr. Cowan, by the way, seems to believe that the third Earl of Gowrie was descended from Margaret Tudor, and so was in the line of succession to the English crown (p. 250). He puts it in this delightful way:—

"A son whom Margaret bore [to Methuen] when dowager, although omitted by all our

peerages, is expressly mentioned in Lord Methven's patent of creation, 1525, as uterine brother of the Royal donor, James V., and by two credible and nearly contemporary authors, Bishops Lesly and Hume, formerly stated to have been slain at Pinkie in 1547."

Who is Bishop Hume? Can Mr. Cowan mean Hume of Godscroft? Neither he nor Lesly was slain at Pinkie. And where is the patent of James V.? It appears to rest on the late gossip of Burnet in his 'History of his Own Times.' Conceivably Mr. Cowan may mean that the Master of Methuen, or Methven, was slain at Pinkie. But the title, as in the case of the "Master of Ruthven" or "Master of Gowrie," was then given to the brother of the Lord, Gowrie, Methuen, or what not.

We need not pursue further the task of demonstrating that Mr. Cowan must resume his studies. If he wishes proof that he is at present rather casual, here it is. He quotes a late Perth essayist, James Logan, who refers to a statement of the Rev. Mr. Cowper as to Gowrie's study of a book about conspiracies (p. 85). "We would infer," says Mr. Cowan, gravely,

"that Coupar was aware of the existence of these forged letters [attributed to Logan of Restalrig] or he would not refer to the correspondence with Robert Logan up to July 31st. Whether Coupar was an accomplice with Sprot in this forgery is another question" (pp. 185-186).

Now Mr. Cowper, or Coupar, never referred in this affair to any letters at all. The person who referred to them was James Logan, the Perth essayist (p. 85). Again, by Mr. Cowan's own argument, the letters could not have existed in 1600, when Cowper, of course, did not refer to them. They were never heard of by the world till 1608, and Sprot declared that he forged them in the autumn of 1606. Mr. Cowper's character is, therefore, uninjured on this point.

NEW NOVELS.

Fugitive Anne. By Mrs. Campbell Praed. (Long.)

ONE is not quite sure as to the nature of the writer's object in compiling this book of fantastic adventure. If it was to please a youthful audience, the peg upon which she has chosen to hang her story—the flight from a brutal husband of a newly married wife, who took him for money—was not a happy selection. If the book is meant for adults, they may find it somewhat crude and carelessly worked out. The plan is not unlike that of 'King Solomon's Mines,' though the scene is laid in the northern wastes of Australia. Colour has been laid on with an unsparing hand, and in splashes which are somewhat bewildering. Yet the writer has evidently been at some pains in the matter of nomenclature, and in the reading up of ancient Aztec rites and Central American mythology. Anne of the title married a melodramatic ruffian. Her method of running away from her tyrant was to throw herself out of a window port of the steamer in which they were making their way down the Australian coast. This we learn in the opening pages of the book. All the rest is description of Anne's adventures among the blacks. None of the familiar features of adventurous melodrama is

wanting. Anne, though she does not know it, is a baroness in her own right and a woman of fortune. There is a fair-haired lover, and the wicked husband is made away with at precisely the right moment. The long arm of coincidence is made to stretch across continents and seas whenever the exigencies of the story demand a miracle, and wedding bells ring the curtain down. But Mrs. Campbell Praed knows Australia thoroughly, and she has a real and live imagination. There is consequently a great deal of material in the book, if little method.

Richard Gordon. By Alexander Black. (Boston, Lothrop Publishing Company.)

MR. BLACK, having collected a considerable amount of what artists call good stuff for a picture of New York life, set to work to weave it into a novel. His story is not a bad one as novels go, but he has not mastered the art of combining the two sets of materials he had before him. Consequently he seems to the reader to be constantly beginning afresh, and one seems never to get a good start. Every novel-reader knows that it is essential that he should have his interest roused early in his task; he must have his curiosity piqued, he must feel a strong sympathy for the hero, or fall in love with the heroine, or something, but if the author beats about the bush too long the reader is apt to believe that nothing will come out of it. This is, in fact, the case with 'Richard Gordon.' The hasty reader would probably throw the book down before he had read many chapters, and the conscientious one is bound to assert that he has been duped. Possibly studies of New York life may alone be sufficient to give interest to a Bostonian novel, but to English readers these studies are chiefly interesting because they indicate that New York's aim seems to be imitation of Europe.

Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. By Alice Caldwell Hegan. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THE author of 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch' succeeds very well in the difficult task of mixing comic humour with the right amount of pathos. Mrs. Wiggs is an excellent creation. She expresses her rule of life—that it is sinful to fuss—by a racy saying that is well worth quoting: "Ma use' to say livin' was like quilting—you orter keep the peace an' do away with the scraps." For those who are not well up in American slang it should be explained that a "scrap" is a fight. Not the least among the proofs of the writer's cleverness is the ingenuity with which she works in a love-story of the well-to-do class with the tale of Mrs. Wiggs's poverty and cheerful endurance. The book is very short, but it is full of good stuff excellently put together.

Those Black Diamond Men. By William F. Gibbons. (Revell Company.)

MR. GIBBONS evidently knows his subject well; he has seen and studied the life of coal-miners, and he has retained the power of seeing it with the vivacity of an imaginative nature. He proclaims the object of his book to be to get people to understand and sympathize with miners. A man with such

an object is apt to crowd his picture with striking incidents and to colour them rather strongly. So this appeal may attract attention, but the novelist's art suffers.

The Misfit Mantle. By Charles Gleig. (Treharne & Co.)

THIS is a clever, entertaining little story, which might as well have been called 'The Ill-Fitting Boot' or 'The Well-Shaven Poodle.' It has no particular concern with mantles, boots, or poodles, but with a foolish, bored, good-natured peer of the realm, one Lord Belsize, who, being out of sorts and nervous, is dreadfully disturbed in his town house late one summer's night by a perambulating melodion player. The irate peer seizes a heavy stone matchbox from his writing table and flings it through his open study window at the passing musician, who, struck upon the temple, falls apparently dead in the road. Lord Belsize, convinced that only the gallows await him if he should be caught, hastily pockets a cheque-book, gives no thought to the all-important matter of ready money, and sets off in a heavy shower of rain, bent upon disappearing. He is without funds, and newspaper placards are too alarming to permit of his writing to his bank. His adventures are numerous, and chiefly among persons whom the author calls "bounders": kind-hearted, vulgar souls, who lend themselves admirably to farce. "The moral purpose kept steadily in view in the writing of these adventures has been to provide the author and those dependent upon him with the necessities of life." So says the preface to this little volume. We trust the author will not be disappointed.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Education of Christ: Hill-side Reveries. By W. M. Ramsay. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—In spite of its title, the book contains little about the education of Christ, and there are few passages which can fitly be styled reveries. After a prologue, named 'The Power of the Great Plains,' there is a chapter 'On a Mountain Top,' in which Prof. Ramsay deals with the temptation, and the choice made by Jesus of a spiritual kingdom. "How," it is asked, "had He gained the wide outlook over the kingdoms of the world?" "One cannot fail," says the writer,

"to be struck with the effect that seems to have been exercised on His mind and nature by the wide prospect from a lofty elevation. Try to cut out the mountain scenes from His life. How much poorer would the Gospels be."

Milman, referring to Renan's 'Life of Jesus,' declared that "little new can be found or could be expected from the scenery and topography of Palestine"; and it may be said that there is no novelty in the idea that the mountain scenes were notable events in the experience of Jesus. Ruskin, with charm of style, has spoken of these mountain scenes in his 'Modern Painters.' In a chapter on 'The Divine in the World' Prof. Ramsay marks "the gradual revelation of the will of God" in "the gradual evolution of history," and makes use of the words, "The Truth must become flesh and dwell among us," to show that there must be a culminating stage in the evolution of the divine will. He proceeds to point out that this Christ must die, and must also live, as "a dead Christ would be useless to the world." It is difficult to know whether Prof. Ramsay intends these assertions to be proofs of the resurrection of

Jesus. Is he trying to prove the resurrection as described in the Gospels? or is he inclining to the idea expressed by Hegel—"Christ dies; only as dead is He exalted to heaven.....To the Apostles Christ as living was not that which He was subsequently as the Spirit of the Church, in which He became to them for the first time an object for their truly spiritual consciousness"? The reader will be clever who can say from the chapter 'Superhuman not Supernatural' that Jesus performed such works as the raising of Lazarus. Apparently, however, such works were performed, and it seems also that they were "sensuous encumbrances" to truth. This must be kept in mind, we are told, "that the sensuous and material incidents which accompany the perception of the divine nature by man, that is to say, the manifestation of the divine nature to man—such incidents as are alluded to in the prologue—are accidental, not essential; they are marks of weakness in the percipient, and proofs of insensibility to higher forms of revelation." In a talk about the superhuman not being supernatural there are, of course, questions regarding what are called the miracles of Christ; but from Prof. Ramsay's words we can get no clear answer, and he does not help one to reply to Matthew Arnold's assertion that these miracles did not happen.

Prof. Ramsay could not have been in a reverie when he wrote: "The sole value of many very learned and ingenious theories is to disprove the premises from which they start, and that is the case with the theory of second-century origin of the New Testament books." Some other dreamer on a hillside may awake, and, with little relevancy to the subjects of his reveries, speak of a learned writer on the Church in the Roman Empire who declares the date of the composition of 1 Peter to be about 80 A.D., and who, as the result of a conversation with Dr. Hort, or for some other reason, does not think it impossible, from evidence at command, that St. Peter lived till that year, and wrote the Epistle.

The Life of the Master. By John Watson, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—This work consists of a series of essays (thirty-one in number) on the life of our Lord. The essays are rhetorical, and, indeed, differ little from sermons; they are written, as the author himself says, "after a plan which will not compete with biographies which have been written by learned persons." The reader will, in fact, learn little of the historical, or religious, or political, or archaeological background of the life of Christ, and little even of the details of that life itself. On the whole, we feel that Dr. Watson, like Renan, has put too much of himself into the book. Dr. Watson dislikes "theology" and "ecclesiastics," and both are frequently made to suffer in his pages. His own position is that Christianity "is first of all and last of all a sublime emotion." Still we should have been glad to have a little more history and a little less denunciation of "theology" in such a book. Dr. Watson writes with a certain vividness, especially when the subject is a conflict with the Pharisees or with Pharisaic feeling, but we cannot say that he has done much to give us (as he promises) "a clearer vision of the august Figure" of the Master. To mention a smaller matter, the style of the book is strangely uneven: there is a curious mixture of semi-archaisms like "maketh" or "apake" with modern phrases which verge on slang, such as "he put a fool's cap on their heads" (p. 130).

David the King: a Historical Inquiry. By Marcel Dieulafoy, Member of the Institute of France. Translated from the French by Lucy Hotz. (Fisher Unwin.)—In the preface to

this book it is stated that as "we have French Davids, English and German ones, Davids who believe and Davids without faith, Jewish Davids, Davids Catholic and Protestant, Davids of the eighteenth and of the nineteenth centuries," the writer's wish is to reinstate the "hero of the Biblical epic" in his own times. Fortunately, the wish is father to the deed, and we are able to see David in an environment which, if not his own, is certainly not one made out of the modern world. M. Dieulafoy gives a sketch of the Twelve Tribes and a description of Israel under the Judges, and, after showing us Samuel and Saul, presents his picture of David. Dealing with the witch of Endor, he points out that in the Biblical narrative there is no question of an apparition of Samuel, but only of a spectre which the sorceress sees or pretends to see; and he adds, "The days are now gone by when the attacks of hysteria to which the Israelites were subject were classed as the tricks of charlatans." The vagaries of Saul, such as the attempt to kill Jonathan and the massacre of the priests of Nob, are set forth as "the effects of the frenzied delirium and homicidal mania of a hystero-demoniac." A verdict of death by accident is suggested in the case of Uzzah, who touched the ark. It is said that he may have died from a broken blood-vessel or an aneurism, or may have been crushed under the wheels of the cart. There is no novelty in criticism such as this, which destroys the meaning of the words: "God smote him there for his error." There is novelty, however, and there is also good sense in the explanation of the incident of David dancing before the ark. Michal's anger was natural to her, with her conventional education; but David, who had been introduced by Samuel into one of the prophetic brotherhoods, won the applause of the people by throwing aside restraint and passing into a transport akin to the ecstasy of the prophets. The most striking chapter in the book is that which treats of Bath-sheba. She is thus described:—

"The acts of her life, the success of her manoeuvres, indicate a woman violent, ambitious, and passionate; but they denote also one of the strongest characters even in that age so rich in energetic temperaments—a nature incapable of any scruples, a powerful and unfettered mind, a born actress, a consummate tragedienne."

The chapter is written as if it were a romance, lit up by the writer's hints and suggestions. "Queen by right of beauty," he says, "queen by right of wit, she dreamed of becoming queen by the favour of the master whose image haunted her thoughts." Bath-sheba is the temptress, not David the tempter. The temptress is thus shown (the words illustrate the excellent style of the translation):—

"The sun was setting; it was that delightful moment of the East, when before sinking below the horizon its rays caress the earth, when light grows golden and pearly shadows languidly stretch themselves out, inviting the world to repose. Then she appeared, divesting herself of her garments as if about to bathe, unbound her hair and slowly perfumed the billowy tresses that fell in all their dark splendour over the ivory fairness of her young beauty."

Scene by scene the drama is shown, and even Nathan is depicted as the victim of her fascination. There is nothing improbable in the story as told by M. Dieulafoy, and certainly the environment is Eastern. There is, however, this difficulty—that the incidents and motives are not precisely those set forth by the Biblical writer.

Reason and Revelation: an Essay in Christian Apology. By J. R. Illingworth, D.D. (Macmillan & Co.)—Dr. Illingworth's essay is brief and yet full. If there is little in it which is really new, it may be said, on the other hand, that it deals—and deals well—within its own limits—with most of the leading philosophical difficulties felt by the doubter

of the present day. The opening chapters prepare us for the general line taken by the author. Chap. i. shows that Christianity has always claimed to be rational. Chaps. ii.-iv., starting with Kant's 'Kritik,' lead us to a statement of the limitations of reason. Chap. v. points out that the controversies which gather round the Gospels are controversies between rival presuppositions, and in the following chapter Dr. Illingworth applies this principle with a good deal of force to the dispute concerning the authorship of the Fourth Gospel (pp. 107-110). The chapter on the modern view of Christian evidence contains much that is well put; particularly good is the treatment of the problem presented by "the high morality and noble lives of un-Christian thinkers like Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus, Spinoza, and kindred characters in modern times." The chapter closes with a passage on miracles which deserves quotation as illustrating the standpoint of the author:—

"On this view of the universe all *a priori* objection to miracle disappears. For if the final cause of all mechanism is spirit, of all law is freedom, there can be no unreason in supposing that God might without any contradiction of the laws of His creation, but as a result of His perfect knowledge of those laws, produce an unusual effect for an adequate spiritual end. And when we reflect on all that Christianity has done and is still doing for the human race, it is impossible to deny that its introduction to the world was an adequate spiritual end."

What Dr. Illingworth writes on 'Christianity as an Appeal to our Entire Personality' (chap. x.) and on 'The Problem of Evil' (chap. xii.) is also very good. A passage which touches the story of the Fall in its relation to modern thought may be fitly quoted here:—

"What, then, has the theory of evolution, so understood [*i.e.*, as part of a Theistic scheme], to say of man? Merely that his bodily organism was developed from an animal ancestry; and that, in consequence, when his mental and moral faculties were so enlarged as to become human, while the physical traits of his animality remained strong within him, he must inevitably fall into moral evil, as part of the very process of the ascent to higher things. But it should be noticed that the enlargement of faculty and the commission of evil are two separate things; and that the former, not the latter, is the cause of man's rise in the scale of being."

It remains only to be said that the style is clear and attractive, and that a few marks of haste might be removed in the second edition. It is, *e.g.*, hardly correct to say, "The Decalogue is by common consent of the Mosaic Age."

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Kalhana's Rājataranginī: Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir. By M. A. Stein. (Text, Bombay Education Society; Translation, 2 vols., Constable & Co.)—The absence of a regular historical literature in Sanskrit was amongst the early disappointments of the pioneers of Indian learning. Some discoveries were made to fill the gap; but as a rule even the most recent authorities—whether a Whitney from the standpoint of grammar, or a McCrindle from that of external history—have been content to state and deplore the condition of things.

Alone amongst the working Sanskrit scholars of the nineteenth century, Bühler, the most energetic of them all, set himself, throughout his Indian career, and long after it by the encouragement of many a disciple, to do something to bridge the gulf: (1) by the acquisition of fresh materials to substantiate old discoveries; (2) by hunting out all that still lurked in the corners of the vast empire of tangible and verifiable history, whether under the common guise of the poetical eulogy of a prince, living or recently deceased, or the brief but valuable incidental notices of current events from the pen of the rhetorician or even of the humble scribe.

Among the older discoveries referred to the poetical history of Kashmir forms a notable exception in native literature. The earlier work on this text remained unsatisfactory, largely from want of adequate MS. material. It has fallen to the lot of Dr. M. A. Stein, whose name has recently been associated with still more striking discoveries in Turkestan, to follow up in Kashmir itself the exploration of all available materials. These were: (1) MSS. of the book itself; (2) MSS. of subsidiary works; (3) a full survey of local sites; (4) inquiry amongst the few native scholars still possessing ancestral knowledge of the national history and traditions. The result of all this has been the production of a monumental text and translation accompanied by elaborate critical essays and maps.

It was only during Dr. Stein's second visit to Kashmir that he obtained access to the jealously guarded archetype and secured the co-operation of Pandit Govinda Kaul, one of the few remaining great savants of the valley. A further MS. was discovered in India before the publication of the translation. The text, published some ten years ago, was printed at Bombay under the patronage of the Kashmir State Council. It is in small folio, and the critical notes supply all that the scholarly reader can require in this department. It would, however, be an excellent thing for the Indian and other universities if selections from this necessarily costly text were printed and published in a handy form for the use of students. More recently has appeared, unfortunately not in size uniform with the text, the translation.

Space precludes anything more than a cursory notice of the many points raised in the elaborate introduction and appendixes to these volumes. The first chapter treats of Kalhana as an author. Incidentally his predilection for Buddhism is mentioned, and it is most instructive to note the similarity of religious conditions between mediæval Kashmir and modern Nepal: that the Buddhist clergy had become in many cases married men, and that the laity might, in fact, belong outwardly to both Buddhism and Hinduism. A further important point is brought out—that Kalhana, unlike most Indian *littérateurs* of his class, was no courtier, but had a real love for history in itself, apart from the mere glorification of princes. This comes out also in chap. ii. (on the sources), where it is shown that he used not only the local legendary poems, but also inscriptions and other official documents. To the general historical student the last two chapters (iv., v.) of the introduction will be most valuable, the former giving an elaborate readjustment of the chronology, and the latter providing what is in fact a full statement of the history of the periods covered by the text. This is completed by dynastic tables, and may be confidently recommended to all who desire an insight into the political and social life of an Indian state for five centuries previous to Musulman rule.

The foot-notes to the translation discuss a wide range of subjects. They are supplemented by an appendix containing a series of thirteen short essays on subjects mainly topographical. These in turn are amplified by a memoir in four chapters on the ancient geography of Kashmir. The index is well arranged, and there are several good maps embodying the results of Dr. Stein's local investigations and other studies.

A work like the present seems to put Indian history and topography, or at least a part of them, on a new footing. One can only wish that in other parts of India ancient documents were available to form the basis of similar studies. Failing this, it is earnestly to be hoped that the example of Dr. Stein will not be lost, either on the too small band of qualified scholars at home or the larger number of officials in India (many of whom

have at least as much leisure as Dr. Stein) who might do something towards collecting and working up the material existing throughout the Indian empire.

Capt. G. Roos-Keppel is to be congratulated on his *Manual of Pushtu* (Sampson Low & Co.), which is clear, concise, and workmanlike. The necessary grammatical information is followed by a progressive series of exercises in prose composition, while the third part contains the colloquial sentences set in the higher standard examinations of the last fifteen years rendered into idiomatic Pushtu, and the various types of the Pushtu verb are classified in two comparative tables which should be found very helpful. As the author invites suggestions for the improvement of his work, we may express the hope that the next edition will include a passage of Pushtu rendered closely into English, with an exact transliteration into Roman characters and a grammatical analysis of every word. This plan has never been adopted so fully as it ought to be—the Lord's Prayer given in some grammars is far too short for the purpose—but its value will be admitted by any one who has tried to learn an Oriental language. It enables the student not only to ascertain the true pronunciation, but also, which is more important, to observe and understand the working of rules that he knows merely by rote, and to clear away the difficulties that the perusal of any grammar, however excellent, must inevitably leave behind. In fact, the want of a teacher may be partially supplied by this means, and if "the number of really good Pushtu teachers in the Punjab could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand," our suggestion is likely to commend itself to students of the language there and elsewhere.

The latest contribution to the study of the Bantu languages is the Rev. H. E. Maddox's *Elementary Lunyoro Grammar* (S.P.C.K.), a careful and scientific piece of work, dealing with several very interesting linguistic phenomena. Unyoro (or Bunyoro—the form of the prefix, here as in Buganda, shows that the territorial *u* is really contracted from the seventh-class *ubu-*) is, it is scarcely necessary to state, the country in the extreme north-western corner of British East Africa, extending from the Murchison Falls, along the Albert Nyanza and the Semliki River, to Lake Albert Edward, which is bounded on the north by the Nile, and on the south-eastern side by Uganda. It marks the extreme limit of the Bantu area in this direction: beyond the Murchison Falls are the Shuli and Lur tribes, whose languages seem to be allied to the Masai. Lunyoro, though very similar to Luganda, is, Mr. Maddox considers, "very much older, and consequently nearer to the original roots." It has thus preserved its class-prefixes in their fullest form (they are nearly all dissyllabic), and in this and other ways presents a striking contrast to Duala, which occupies a similar outlying position in the north-west, and has its grammatical forms more atrophied and altered than almost any other of the undoubted Bantu languages. The "verbal suffixes" are a point worth study—some of them occur also in Yao, and the use of *-bo*, *-ke* in Zulu, and of the prepositional particles *mo*, *po*, *ko* in Chinyanja, is probably somewhat similar. The verbal forms are very full and interesting; the modified stem is another feature also found in Yao.

The chapter on the alphabet (pp. 6-11) contains some important points in phonetics. Thus, for instance, we have a "rolled *r*" (written *r*), which indicates that a syllable has dropped out, as *omu'ro*, "fire," in Luganda *omuliro* (Zulu *umililo*). Since the sound-shifting *r* = *t* is not without precedent we might have here a key to the otherwise inexplicable connexion between *umililo* and *moto*; but it seems preferable to abide by Herr Meinhof's hypothesis of separate roots, and

derive *moto* from *ku-ota*, "to warm oneself." It is a remarkable fact that "the *ng*" of Luganda is unknown in Lunyoro, and unpronounceable by the natives," since the sound seems to exist in most Bantu languages; and even in Zulu, where it is not recognized, it may frequently be heard in careless pronunciation, as in *ang'azi* (*a-ngi-azi*), "I do not know," which should properly have the *g* sounded as in "finger."

The following strike us as curious forms of expression when dealing with a language previously unwritten:—

"*G* always hard. A distinguishing feature from Lunyankole [Ankole, though outside Unyoro proper, has virtually the same language], where it is often made soft.....*j* pronounced as in English. In Lunyankole it resembles a French *j*."

Surely a more correct way of putting it would be to say that words which in Lunyoro have the hard sound of *g* are by the Ankole people pronounced with a *j*—and, in the latter case, to write them so—instead of saying that, in some localities, certain consonants are softened, "though the spelling may remain the same." Where there is no historical basis for spelling there seems no reason why it should not follow the sound.

We cannot help advertent to a passage (on p. 4) which seems to us—either from excessive brevity or because Mr. Maddox has not wholly appreciated Lepsius's attitude on the point in question—a little misleading. In enumerating Lepsius's "twelve characteristics of grammatical structure that distinguish the Bantu language from all others" (the italics are ours), he gives: "(12) The use of tones." Now the use of tones, though certain in several undoubted Bantu languages, is by no means established in all, while it is an ascertained fact that tones exist in Tshi and others which are not Bantu by any recognized canons. The fact is that Lepsius admitted only two divisions of genuine African languages—Hamitic and Bantu. Those which have been provisionally classed as "Negro" he considered to arise from the mixture, in varying proportions, of these two, an hypothesis which, though possibly correct in individual instances, seems, on the whole, to become less tenable with the advance of research. His own words on the subject of the tones are:—

"So ist es wohl nicht zweifelhaft dass die Intonation ursprünglich ein Gemeingut sämtlicher afrikanischen Negersprachen war, bis zum Kap, und dass sie noch jetzt vielleicht in allen Bantusprachen vorhanden sein dürfte, auch in denen, wo sie von den Grammatikern noch nicht beobachtet wurde. In den hamitischen Sprachen kommt bekanntlich nichts Ähnliches vor, so wenig wie in irgend einer anderen mir bekannten Sprache ausser dem Chinesischen."

Chinese, we believe, has now been shown to share this feature with Annamese and other languages of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. Recent Chinese scholars incline to the belief held by the late Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie that the monosyllabic character of that language is the result of long-continued attrition and degradation, and that the "tones" were adopted as a means of distinguishing from each other words originally different which had assumed the same form through contraction, loss of initials and finals, &c. This falls in with the great importance of the "tones" in Ibo, assuming the latter, as seems probable, to be a "degraded" Bantu language. The subject is as yet insufficiently investigated, and it may be worth while to call the attention of students to a short but suggestive paper by Herr K. Endemann, 'Von den Tönen in den sogenannten Bantusprachen,' in the fourth volume of the *Transactions of the Berlin Oriental Seminary*.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. T. C. & E. C. JACK publish a handsome volume, *South Africa and its Future*, edited by Mr. Louis Creswicke, and containing interesting articles on the future of the mines, of agriculture, of wool, of railways, and of trade, with an article by General Baden-Powell on the police, and on health resorts by Dr. Graham Little. The Duke of Argyll contributes an essay on emigration. Two of the articles contain attacks on the missionaries and others for negrophilism. As Mr. Stanley Little here tells us, "an enormous majority of British South Africans.....is.....convinced that the Dutch attitude towards the native is, in its essence, the only possible or safe one." But the missionaries, after all, believe that God took upon Him human form to die upon the cross for the redemption of Kaffirs as much as of Jews, Dutch, or Britons, and that God loves each individual Kaffir. Thus a charge of "negrophilism" lies easy on their consciences. Dr. Farrelly tells us that imperial administration is "marred by negrophilist British missionaries and English society nepotism and favouritism." We fear that there is something in the second charge. Mr. Wilmot in his article shows as deep a dislike of Mr. Hofmeyr as Dr. Farrelly has for "negrophilists," and seems indignant with that gentleman for taking "many opportunities of posing as a loyal subject." Mr. E. F. Knight lauds Mr. Hofmeyr's old enemy and older friend, Mr. Rhodes, in a similar degree of superlatives. The old legends as to the imperial and British attitude of Mr. Rhodes do duty here. Had it not been for his exertions in early days, Mr. Knight believes, the whole plateau would have been Dutch or German. "As far back as 1882.....Mr. Rhodes took the initial steps." He fought for "the gate" against both Transvaal and Germany. "The very African Bond became his ally for a time." Then we come to "the Warren expedition despatched at last in consequence of the strong representations of Rhodes." Here is history with a vengeance! Stellaland is forgotten, and the proof by Sir Charles Warren in the *Times* that Rhodes was pledged to the Stellalanders and was the bitter foe both of Mackenzie—by whom, against Rhodes, the Warren expedition was undoubtedly obtained—and of the Warren expedition itself. Dr. Farrelly, however, is the most violent exponent of the new history in the volume, for he is, contrary to the plain teaching of the Canadian example, anxious to give the Dutch the fresh grievance of a pound-of-flesh treatment of the peace conditions as to the Dutch tongue. The policy which he advises is exactly that which produced the Canadian rising of 1837-8.

A book which reminds us in every line of the extraordinary influence exercised on our literature by Crane's 'Red Badge of Courage' is *Thews of England*, by Patrick Vaux (Heinemann). We are making no suggestion that the writer is a plagiarist. Even those who have themselves been under heavy fire in South Africa, and who have with much literary power described their own sensations, have been unable to write as they would have written before Crane's memorable little first book appeared. The whole way of treating battle has been changed, even for those who have not read Crane, just as the way of depicting the flight of birds has been changed by Japanese art, and the way of drawing horses in motion has (unhappily) been changed by photography. 'Thews of England' is marked by some sameness, as its eight stories deal with themes of one class. There are in it errors seemingly due to haste in revision. But there is plenty of ability in these rather horrible, but fascinating tales of imaginary English fights at sea against a European coalition.

MR. CHURTON COLLINS, who published in 1900 an edition, with notes and variant readings, of Tennyson's early poems in Messrs. Methuen's "Standard Library," has now brought out *In Memoriam*, *The Princess*, and *Maud* in the same edition. We are glad to find that the text and notes are accurately printed, as the negligence in that respect in the earlier issue was distressing. Mr. Collins exhibits his erudition to great advantage, especially in classical matters, such equipment being absolutely necessary to an editor of Tennyson. We note what seems an over-pitched complaint of the "miserable drudgery" of collation. A man should not edit an author if he does not love him, and if he does he will not feel the tedium of hours of work on variants of text. That, at least, is our experience. We should have thought that the literary pleasure of producing parallels from a well-stored memory would have amply compensated for the toil of mechanical work, which is indispensable for completeness' sake.

The introduction to 'In Memoriam' is excellent in its exposition of points and award of praise. Our only serious difference with Mr. Collins is as to his strong language about Tennyson's paraphrases. "Nothing," he says, "could be more unjustifiable than such affectations as

Where the kneeling hamlet drains
The chalice of the grapes of God";

and later he writes of "this couplet, so strained, harsh, and false in its irrelevant artificiality." We do not agree, and may add that considerable investigation among unliturgical folk as to their view of this and other phrases of the sort does not endorse this condemnation. Every elegy, it must not be forgotten, is to a certain extent artificial, the more immediate manifestations of sorrow, as of joy, being incoherent. The preface happily remarks of the "parallel passages" which are a feature of this edition:—

"Such illustrations, generally speaking, belong rather to the trifles and curiosities of criticism, to its *tolerabiles nugæ*, than to anything approaching importance.....Many of the parallels here pointed out are, of course, only parallels in all probability accidental, but some of them undoubtedly represent Tennyson's originals."

We have maintained that, consciously or unconsciously, Tennyson owed more to earlier sources of expression than most poets, and so we welcome this wealth of parallel, though some of it is otiose. Heine writes:—

So wandle ich wieder den alten Weg,
Die wohl bekannten Gassen;
Ich komme vor meiner Liebstens Haus,
Das steht so leer und verlassen.

We might put this by

Dark house, by which once more I stand
Here in the long unlovely street;

but such general similarities, on which Mr. Collins dwells too often, intimate nothing more than that human feeling and action repeat themselves, just as the human joke does from century to century. We might add more definite parallels to those mentioned here, such as

The last red leaf is whirl'd away

and Coleridge's

There is not wind enough to whirl
The one red leaf, the last of its clan.

We would mention "smoothing the raven down of darkness till it smiled," beside

Let darkness keep her raven gloss,

because Milton's influence is so seldom recognized. "Divine philosophy" is his phrase too.

And by way of showing the absurdity with which this hunting for parallels may lead, we might suggest that "short swallow-flights of song" was so unusual an image that it must be copied from the anaerotics of the gay Morris, who amused George IV. :—

The jolly Muse her wings to try no frolic flights need take,
But round the bowl would dip and fly, like swallows round
a lake.

The note to "Confusions of a wasted youth" runs: "Wasted means, of course, 'desolated,' as often in the English of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries." But is the common, obvious meaning of the adjective wrong? Tennyson and Keats (see the preface to 'Endymion') might have talked of their "wasted youth," as Eugene Wrayburn did. Elsewhere Mr. Collins appreciates the hysterical, or, we should prefer to say, morbid side of 'In Memoriam.' One of the nine bells of Strasburg tower, the Thor or gate bell, has, we have heard, the inscription:—

Das Bös hinaus, das Gut hinein
Zu läuten soll igr Arbeit seyn;

which is a pretty parallel to

Ring out the false, ring in the true.

It should be mentioned, as we said in reviewing Sir Alfred Lyall's 'Tennyson,' that the last poem in 'In Memoriam' is inferior in technique to the rest. "I," unless uttered by a cockney, does not rhyme well with "joy" any more than "did" with "seed," or "phase" with "race."

The introduction to 'The Princess' contains some elaborate classical parallels for transferred epithets, and for common words in uncommon senses. What "funerous" (En. ix. 486) is doing in this latter class we do not know, for it would tax a wider erudition than Mr. Collins's to show that it was a common word. In criticizing 'Maud' Mr. Collins seizes happily on the point that a poem cannot be lyric and dramatic at the same time. The other facts and contentions of the case are fully and fairly exhibited, but have been so often discussed that we need not refer to them again now.

From the *Abyss* (Brimley Johnson), a paper-covered booklet of eighty-two pages, consisting of things, reprinted chiefly from the *Speaker*, concerning the slums of South London, might easily be passed by as being slender and anonymous. But it deserves attention, for the author is no common man: he exhibits the irony of the trifler, the views of the scientific sociologist, and the faith of the hard worker. His style is effective, though rhetorical, being overcharged with reminiscence of poetic phrase. The immense obsession of the great city of London has seized hold of him and made his writing poignant with things felt, the more poignant for that self-mocking irony which covers our modern dread of obvious pathos. Yet he is a worker, no artistic pessimist. The papers may be read all through with pleasure, opening with a vivid study of Mafeking night. The position of John Smith, bricklayer's labourer, who earns some twenty-four shillings a week, and has been but moderately influenced by the attacks of the cultivated on his life, forms an interesting study, for the author sees the good and evil fairly in the less-favoured classes, who, a while ago, were only useful to writers for purposes of pathos. One can read here of hooligans, of "dwellings," of the silence of the people of the abyss, too. The author of this book will be heard of again, for his equipment is unusual. But when he next writes, he will, to our thinking, be more persuasive if he is less rhetorical.

Our *Benevolent Feudalism*, by Mr. W. J. Ghent (New York, the Macmillan Company), might be called Carnegieism, and has some truth, but no definite point. Mr. Ghent complains that capital has strengthened itself by judicious benevolence, and that the courts of law are so much in its hands that legislators are not allowed to make laws in the interest of the community or of labour, but that the judges really make when they profess to interpret them, or, in the United States, to declare their constitutional legality or illegality: "They who desire to live.....must make their peace with those who have the disposition

of the livings. The result is a renescent Feudalism." Mr. Ghent has only the United States in view, and writes only with American and English teaching in his mind. Had he turned his attention to Australia and New Zealand, he would have found a state of things exactly opposite to that which he describes. Mr. Ghent tells us, incidentally, that which we had suspected, namely, that the Contract-Labour laws of the United States, "to the seigniorial mind.....obstructive.....but lightly observed." The Truck Acts are "declared invalid." The distribution of a few shares in the great concerns has made the lower-middle class hostile to factory and shipping legislation. Our author writes of 'The Decline of Factory Legislation'; but the Factory Acts of the States of the Union still continue to improve. He is a pessimist about his country, and compliments us by declaring that there is in America "nothing in any way comparable to" the *Athenæum*.

Auto da Fé, and other Essays. By the Author of 'Essays in Paradox,' &c. (Longmans & Co.).—This volume of essays is a fair sample of a kind of book which we often meet with in modern literature, which surprises us by reaching a considerable degree of merit, and yet which it would be misleading to call either very striking or very stimulating. Careful writing, genial interest in life, mellowness of tone, and, if no very great originality of thought, certainly some originality of fancy and expression—all these are here, and the critic is compelled by their presence to think twice before attaching the fatal label of mediocrity to work of this kind. There is a quality between respectable mediocrity and genuine talent for which a name is wanting, because it is, to some extent, a new thing. It is the product of modern self-culture, when the original self to be cultivated possesses no extraordinary force to start with; and while it is hard to deny such a nature the right to express itself, as it is strongly tempted to do, it is impossible to rate its productions very highly. In these essays there is an intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of modern thought, but each of them is slightly handled; there is a knack of hitting off a character or situation (for some of them are essays in fiction); and there is a sense of humour without a strong capacity of humorous invention. What is wanting is energy, native energy, which not only likes, but is compelled, to find a vent for itself, and which carries the reader along by its own impetuous current. Energy of thought, energy of creation, energy of style, these seem, for the present, to have gone out of the general mass of modern literature; and their place is taken, as in this book, by the qualities (useful in their way) of deliberateness, observation, and studied construction of periods. Among the subjects treated by the author are Persecution, Imperialism, and the Credit System; but he seldom dwells on such practical themes, and even in these it is rather the graceful retouching of old ideas which prompts his pen than a consuming desire to expound a novel view. Each topic, it appears, is treated as material for style, instead of the style being employed as an instrument for elucidating the subject-matter. The body is not inelegant, but the soul is dead.

Bundy in the Greenwood. By Harold Begbie. (Isbister & Co.).—In 'Bundy in the Greenwood' Mr. Begbie has gone far to bring the pantomime to the nursery fireside. Whether the attempt be a wise one is open to doubt; but the humorous and spirited illustrations by Mr. Gordon Browne do not a little to make up for the unavoidable absence of spectacular attractions. The part of clown has been cut down to suit a little boy of tender years, yet is still rather too large for him, and echoes from 'Alice's Adventures' fill the place of topical songs. For the rest, shorn of vulgarity

and scenic effect, the pantomime passes before us with its hotch-potch of old friends, its rapid transformation scenes, its prettiness, and complete lack of all poetry or imagination. 'Bundy' may be presented to those children who have seen a pantomime, or to those parents who have not, and feel that they ought to have.

THERE is much keen observation and racy humour in *Episodes of Rural Life*, by W. E. W. Collins (Blackwood). The anonymous village, with the leading characters of which we become pleasantly familiar, may be found, perhaps, in Buckinghamshire or in one of the neighbouring counties, but the author gives no encouragement to curiosity on this point. His own personality, without being obtruded, naturally reveals itself, for "Master George" enjoys telling a good story and makes no secret of his conversations with the village worthies, from the parish clerk to the humpbacked cobbler. It is creditable alike to his sympathy with human nature and to his literary skill that we feel something more than an outsider's interest in the people of the little community—that we should be sorry to see them deprived of a single foible, and regard even the black sheep among them with almost affectionate tolerance. The author's "man," the great Alfred, generally known as "Muster Al-freed, him as mucks out young George's sties," is a particularly successful type of the stolid, cantankerous yokel, who would be quite disagreeable if it were possible to help laughing at him. Mr. Collins writes easily and effectively, and does not misquote the classics. He has produced a readable and entertaining book, which includes some capital cricket stories.

MR. A. C. CURTIS, of the Astolat Press, Guildford, is getting known as a printer and producer of elegant little books. *Sonnets by John Keats and English Poems by T. Gray*, edited by J. C. Baker, with a few notes, are excellent specimens of his work. *Shakespeare's Sonnets*, on a somewhat bigger scale, with a poem on each page, have been often published in this style; still, the present form is attractive enough to be popular.

THE "De La More Booklets" are a happy idea. They consist of classical masterpieces in paper covers, such as Shelley's *Adonais*, Keats's *Eve of St. Agnes*, and Milton's *Hymn on the Morning of Christ's Nativity*. If the De La More Press can make such masterpieces into common presents they will be doing a great service.

We have on our table *From the Old World to the New*, by M. S. Dickson (Macmillan),—*The New Israelite*; or, *Rabbi Shalom on the Shores of the Black Sea*, by J. Prelooker (Simpkin),—*A New System of Heavy Goods Transport on Common Roads*, by B. J. Diplock (Longmans),—*The Art of Success*, by T. S. Knowlson (Warne),—*Age and Old Age*, by D. Walsh, M.D. (Everett & Co.),—*Belshazzar*, by W. S. Davis (Grant Richards),—*The Adventures of a Micro-Man*, by E. Pallander (Digby & Long),—*A Soul Apart*, by A. Sergeant (Hurst & Blackett),—*The Story of Mary Maclean*, by Herself (Grant Richards),—*A Woman's Checkmate*, by J. E. Muddock (J. Long),—*Boy*, by Helen Milman (Griffith & Farran),—*The Charity Ghost*, by Tom Gallon (Hutchinson),—*The White Prince*; or, *the Stolen Roses*, by K. Stanway (Drane),—*Jack and Black*, by A. Home (Chambers),—*Poor Sons of a Day*, by A. McAulay (Nisbet),—*The Ness King, Ballads*, by C. J. Whitby (Unicorn Press),—*The Loom of Years*, by A. Noyes (Grant Richards),—*Jesus the Jew, and other Addresses*, by H. Weinstock (Funk & Wagnalls),—and *Lay Sermons*, by Earl Russell (Burlleigh). Among New Editions we have *London Life seen with German Eyes*, by W. F. Brand (Siegle),—*Commentary on*

Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' by A. C. Bradley, LL.D. (Macmillan),—and *The Golden Galleon*, by R. Leighton (Blackie).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Conder (C. R.), *The First Bible*, cr. 8vo, 5/
Lightfoot (J. B.), *Essays on the Work entitled Supernatural Religion*, new edition, 8vo, 6/ net.
Psalms and Canticles, in English Verse, by Bishop Bagshawe, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
Savage (H. R.), *Pastoral Visitation*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Washington (B. T.), *Character Building*, extra cr. 8vo, 6/ net.

Law.

Nicholas (V.), *Law and Practice relating to the Formation of Companies*, roy. 8vo, 7/6
Roby (H. J.), *Roman Private Law in the Times of Cicero and of the Antonines*, 2 vols. 8vo, 30/ net.
Smyly (Judge), *Annual County-Court Practice for 1903*, 2 vols. 8vo, 25/

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Caffin (C. H.), *American Masters of Painting*, 4to, 12/
Morse (P. C.), *Furniture of the Olden Time*, 12/6 net.
Strang (W.), *A Series of 30 Etchings illustrating Don Quixote*, folio, 105/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Buchanan (G.), *Jephtha*, translated by A. G. Mitchell, extra cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Davidson (J.), *The Knight of the Maypole*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Hacon (H.), *Sonnets of the Sea and Land*, cr. 8vo, 2/ net.

Music.

Lehmann (L.), *How to Sing*, translated by R. Aldrich cr. 8vo, 6/ net.

Bibliography.

International Directory of Booksellers, edited by J. Clegg, cr. 8vo, 6/ net; interleaved, 7/6 net.

History and Biography.

Ancestor (The), No. 4, January, 1903, imp. 8vo, 5/ net.
Bourne (H. R. F.), *Civilisation in Congoland*, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Guest (M.) and Boulton (W. B.), *The Royal Yacht Squadron*, roy. 8vo, 31/6 net.
Whiting (L.), *Boston Days*, extra cr. 8vo, 10/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Le Blond (Mrs. A.), *True Tales of Mountain Adventure* 8vo, 10/6 net.
Sladen (D.), *Segesta, Selinunte, and the West of Sicily*, 4to, 10/6 net.

Education.

Casson (W. A.) and Whiteley (G. C.), *The Education Act, 1902*, 8vo, 7/6 net.
Laurie (S. S.), *Studies in the History of Educational Opinion from the Renaissance*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Public Schools Year-Book for 1903, cr. 8vo, 2/6

Science.

Anderson (T.), *Volcanic Studies in Many Lands*, 21/ net.
Brundage (A. H.), *A Manual of Toxicology*, 12mo, 6/ net.
Clerke (A. M.), *Problems of Astrophysics*, roy. 8vo, 30/ net.
Elliot (G. F. S.), *Nature Studies: Plant Life*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Frankland (Mrs. P.), *Bacteria in Daily Life*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Goody (K. W.), *The Mycology of the Mouth*, 8vo, 8/6 net.
Heppin (A.), *Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique*, roy. 8vo, 15/ net.
Le Conte (J. N.), *An Elementary Treatise on the Mechanics of Machinery*, cr. 8vo, 10/6 net.
Lupton (A.) and others, *Electricity as applied to Mining*, roy. 8vo, 9/ net.
Mining Year-Book, edited by A. N. Jackman, 8vo, 15/
Peel (C. V. A.), *The Zoological Gardens of Europe*, 10/ net.
Savage (M. J.), *Can Telepathy be Explained?* cr. 8vo, 3/6
Thomas (J. W.), *The Ventilation, Heating, and Management of Churches and Public Buildings*, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Warren (Sir C.), *The Ancient Cubit and our Weights and Measures*, cr. 8vo, 5/6 net.
Zoology of Egypt: Mammalia, by the late J. Anderson, revised and completed by W. K. de Winton, 147/ net.

General Literature.

Adams (E.), *Tales of Three Colonies, First Series*, cr. 8vo, 8vo.
Boville (G.), *Hunting in Couples*, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Cleeve (L.), *The Man in the Street*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Compton (H.), *The Wilful Way*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Cook (A.), *The Parish Doctor*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Crommelin (M.), *Crimson Lilies*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Davenport (A.), *By the Ramparts of J. zeel*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Douglas (J. M.), *The Soup and Sauce Book*, 12mo, 2/
Earle (A. M.), *Sundials and Roses of Yesterday*, 10/6 net.
Forster (R. H.), *The Last Foray*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Ghent (W. J.), *Our Benevolent Feudalism*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Ghost of Chertgate Farm, and other Tales, by Etteera, 3/6
Golden String, arranged by Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, and V. Brooke-Hunt, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Gwynn (S.), *To-day and To-morrow in Ireland*, 5/ net.
Hazell's Annual for 1903, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Lee (J.), *Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy*, 4/6 net.
Mauerberger (I. J.), *A Voice from an Asylum*, Vol. 1, 6/ net.
Norris (W. E.), *Lord Leonard the Luckless*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Observations by Mr. Dooley, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Official Handbook of the National Training School of Cookery, cr. 8vo, 3/6
Ohnet (R.), *The Woman of Mystery*, translated by F Rothwell, cr. 8vo, 6/
Rowe (M. and W. I.), *The Secret of her Life*, cr. 8vo, 6/
South Africa and its Future, edited by L. Creswicke, 7/6 net.
Stock Exchange Year-Book for 1903, by T. Skinner, 8vo, 31/6
Wainman (P.), *By a Finnish Lake*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Williamson (Mrs. C. N.), *The Little White Nun*, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Chaine (L.), *Les Catholiques Français et leurs Difficultés Actuelles*, 3fr. 50.
Miniatures du Pautier de S. Louis, 6d. phototypique, 16m.

*Fine Art and Archaeology.*Roger-Mills (L.), *Le Style Piranesi*, 24fr.*History and Biography.*Bertin (E.), *Journal Intime de Cuvillier-Fleury*, Vol. 2, 2fr. 50.Dubois (L. P.), *Frédéric le Grand d'après sa Correspondance Politique*, 3fr. 50.Fournier (Cap.), *La Guerre Sud-Africaine*, Vol. 2, 6fr.Latreille (C.) et Roustan (M.), *Lettres inédites de Sainte-Beuve à Collobet*, 3fr. 50.Sambraco (Mlle. E.), *Ménage, Polémiste, Philologue, Poète*, 1fr. 50.Slouschz (N.), *La Renaissance de la Littérature Hébraïque (1743-1885)*, 3fr. 50.*Geography and Travel.*Kiepert (R.), *Italia Superior cum Regionibus Alpina*, 3m.Vachet (A.), *A travers les Rues de Lyon*, 20fr.*Education.*Rocafort (J.), *L'Unité Morale dans l'Université*, 3fr. 50.*Philology.*Förstemann (E.), *Commentar zur Madrider Mayahandschrift*, 6m.*General Literature.*Bols (A. du), *Belges et Français*, 3fr. 50.Damad (M.), *Rencontres*, 3fr. 50.Dubois (M.), *Mon Livre de Cave*, 5fr.Hermant (A.), *Cœurs Priviliés*, 3fr. 50.Hess (J.), *La Question du Maroc*, 3fr. 50.Myszkowski (E.), *Cryptographie Indéchiffrable*, 6fr.Rochard (E.), *Les Deux Eves: Mariages Militaires*, 3fr. 50.Suzé (E. de), *Institutrice*, 3fr. 50.Vignemal (H.), *La Chaîne*, 3fr. 50.

ERNEST CHEYNE.

ENGLISH historical students have suffered a serious loss by the death of Mr. Cheyne, of the Probate Division of Somerset House, who was buried at Highgate on Monday last, having been carried off in the prime of life and strength by the prevalent influenza. Just as Dr. Garnett was the "walking encyclopædia" of the British Museum Library, so Mr. Cheyne was the "walking encyclopædia" in the Department of Literary Inquiry at Somerset House, where the motto was always "Ask Cheyne" when any difficulty arose. He alone had a complete general grasp of that wonderful storehouse of six centuries of social history contained in the probate vaults of Somerset House, equalling in concentrated interest, if not in bulk, the Public Record Office itself. It is one of the many absurd anomalies of Somerset House that the Department of Literary Inquiry (almost the only thing in the great quadrangle of permanent importance to the outside world) has no recognized official existence. The superintendent and his assistants are taken from the general roster of the Probate Division clerks, and are, apparently, moved in and out of the place as the exigencies of promotion in rotation require, without regard to any special qualification for its highly technical requirements. The regulation "Somerset House young man" speaks with a sort of superior and pitying contempt of the "Ancient Records," and is quite incapable of understanding or appreciating the wonderful attainments required and the enthusiastic devotion developed in a career like that of the deceased. The Department of Literary Inquiry originated in a demand made, soon after the secularization of the probate records in 1858, by historical students, with Macaulay at their head, to have access to them for purely literary purposes without the prohibitive fees at Doctors' Commons. It was not, however, until the closing days of 1862 that the innovation was actually made, and the earliest record of a search is on January 2nd, 1863, when "Jos. L. Chester" seems to have had the place to himself, and to have worked like a beaver in consequence. Col. Chester is joined in the course of the next few years by many other highly esteemed antiquaries, now mostly deceased, Sir Thomas Phillipps and Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps being prominent as assiduous attendants. The first superintendent still survives, being the venerable district probate registrar at Hereford, Mr. T. C. Paris. Mr. Paris was succeeded in 1872, three years before the removal of the records from Doctors' Commons to Somerset House, by Mr. Challenor Smith, a most happy chance, the 'Index of Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1383-1558,' published by the British Record Society, being a lasting

monument of Mr. Challenor Smith's over twenty years' care of the Literary Department. It was during Mr. Smith's period that Mr. Cheyne developed his great grasp of the probate archives, both of them seconding the indefatigable courage of Mr. G. H. Rodman, the head of the Ancient Records Department. Literally tons of files and volumes, not only of the Prerogative Court, but also of the minor London courts—not only from Doctors' Commons, but also from Southwark, Rochester, Chelmsford, Hitchin, St. Albans, Oxford, Salisbury, and even far-off Richmond in Yorkshire—had to be overhauled from their buried dust, and the eccentric omissions and commissions of generations of easy-going ecclesiastics put in order. Mr. Cheyne revelled in his share of this huge task. He often said he longed to get back to his work, and never was so happy as when engaged in it. Nothing so pleased him as an authorization to ransack Lambeth or St. Paul's or an archidiaconal registry in the country to supply some gap in the probate series omitted in the general turn-over of 1858. It was on one of these pilgrimages at Hitchin that he lighted on the tiny piece of parchment which put Mr. H. F. Waters on the track of the true pedigree of Washington. Although official etiquette would not allow any public acknowledgment, more than one antiquary has owed to Mr. Cheyne's suggestion many a valuable hint like that given to Mr. Waters. Mr. Rodman having become the record keeper in 1892, the Ancient Records and Literary Departments were consolidated, and in 1895, after a short interval, Mr. Challenor Smith was succeeded by the present courteous head, Mr. Ferdinand Neville, who had been lost to the Records Department nearly twenty years before by the absurd routine. Mr. Cheyne now became Mr. Neville's lieutenant, indispensable from his continuity of experience, destined to be, as many hoped, the head of an entirely remodelled department in London for England and Wales, such as Edinburgh has long had for Scotland, and Dublin for Ireland. But, alas! this was not to be. The much-needed reform may come, but the expert hand to conduct the transition has yet to be discovered. Mr. Cheyne, besides his technical knowledge and enthusiasm for his work, was endowed with the widest sympathies, and had general culture of an uncommon kind. He was also of so sweet a disposition as to be beloved by all who knew him.

LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

THE CORONATION SERVICE BOOK OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

A BOOK of exceptional interest has recently been placed in a case in the library of Lambeth Palace. A brief MS. note inside the front cover states that—

"This book was used by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Coronation of Edward VII.

"This shortened Form was not publicly printed, and was bound in blue paper. The cover to this book was very hastily made at Lambeth Palace at the last moment."

"Aug. 11, 1902."

"W. J. CONYBEARE,

"Chaplain."

The cover is of white silk over cardboard, bound round the edges with yellow silk cord, and is obviously of home manufacture. The shortened form within it consists of thirty-six octavo pages. At the head of the title are the words "Private. Copy for special use." The title runs:—

"The Form and Order of the Coronation of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on Saturday the 9th day of August, 1902. Privately Printed."

It was only just on the eve of the deferred Coronation that the actual abbreviations from the form arranged for June 26th were settled, and the printing of two or three copies for the actual officiants had to be done in the greatest haste. There was no time for even

the roughest form of binding to be prepared, and the archbishop's copy reached Lambeth in a flimsy cover of a single piece of thin blue paper. The edges of this paper, where it was torn off to give place to the silk cover, are apparent. What lends a special value to this copy, and makes it so interesting a memorial of the aged primate, who had such difficulty in accomplishing his share in the ceremonial, is the interpolation in the margin, in Dr. Temple's own handwriting, of the words, "for whose recovery we now give Thee heartfelt thanks." This was noted at the time of the service in the Abbey, and was considered to be an impromptu. It follows the words "Edward our King" in the special collect at the opening of the Communion Office.

The reason why the abbreviated form was "privately printed" was that the original draft of the Order for June 26th was intended to remain an historical precedent for future coronation services, and any divergence from it necessitated by the King's illness was to be treated as purely accidental. The main changes were noted at the time, such as the omission of the Litany and the removal of the Te Deum to the end of the service; but when this book comes to be critically examined by liturgical experts, it will be found that a considerable variety of minor and verbal changes occur between the Orders of June 26th and August 9th, which need not here be specified.

An instance of the haste with which the abbreviated form was printed occurs on p. 14. To the rubric, "Then the King ungirds his sword," a foot-note appended at the bottom of the page states, "This will not be actually done. The King will remain seated."

Future historians must not, however, assume that this privately issued abbreviated Form, with its foot-note corrections and manuscript interpolation, represents in every particular exactly what took place. For instance, the rubric directs the Dean of Westminster to put on the King the *colobium sindonis*, a most important and ancient feature—if not the most ancient—of the special Coronation vestments; and yet it has been stated by more than one witness of the actual ceremonial that this was never done.

A NEW ARABIC MS.

MR. DENISON ROSS, principal of the Madrasah, Calcutta, has recently discovered a new Arabic MS. in the Madrasah Library. It is of such importance that the Government of India are making arrangements to pay for the publication of both text and translation. The MS. is a big one, and contains no fewer than 544 folios. It is entitled 'Ta'rikh-i-Gujarat.' It is divided into two parts. The first contains the history of the Mohammedan kings of Gujarat, in which is included in the latter portion the author's personal narrative; Part II. is a general history of the other Mohammedan rulers of India down to the end of Akbar's reign.

The MS. is autograph and unique. The author, 'Abdullah Muhammad 'Umar, known as Hájí al-Dabír, was a native of Mekka, whence he first went to India in A.D. 1540 as private secretary to a certain A'saf Khan, who had been invited to Gujarat to settle the disputes of the nobles of that Court. Shortly after he returned to Mekka, but in 1554 our author again came to Gujarat and entered the service of a Gujarati general named Ulugh Khán the Habshi, with whom he remained till 1572, never leaving his side either in peace or in war. In 1573, the authority of the Moghuls being established in Gujarat, our author returned to Mekka, where in 1605 he began to put together his notes and write the present history, continually adding notes in the margin or on separate slips till about 1611, the date of composition of the last authority quoted.

Part I. is naturally the more important section of the history; but although Part II. contains long quotations from well-known sources, such as the 'Tabaqât-i-Nâsiri' and the 'Akbar Nâma,' there are two circumstances which render this section of exceptional value to the historian, namely:—

1. That our author, being a stranger to the country, took especial pains to obtain accurate information with regard to local details, the spelling of proper names, &c.

2. That many of his sources are unknown to us to-day. Most important among these is a history called the 'Tabaqât-i-Husâm Khânî,' by Husâm-ud-Dîn, which is quite unknown to us, and none of Mr. Ross's learned correspondents in Europe has been able to throw any light on the subject. From this work our author not merely quotes copiously, but very often, as he himself points out, in refutation of well known authorities.

CARRIER HOBSON.

5, Oak Grove, Cricklewood, January 10th, 1903.

I SHOULD like to make the following short contribution to the facts concerning Hobson the Carrier which appeared in your review of Mr. Harper's 'Cambridge Road.'

Hobson was "a great organizer," you note, and "Carrier's sauce to his mutton" was one of the matters which claimed his attention, possibly to help to the popularity and pleasures of road travelling. It is detailed in Dr. King's whimsical 'Letters to Dr. Lister and Others' ('Miscellanies,' n.d., vol. ii. p. 7). The author says:—

"I have the true receipt of making [it] from an ancient MS. remaining at the Bull Inn, in Bishopsgate street, which runs thus:—'Take seven spoonfuls of spring water, slice two onions of moderate size into a large saucer, and put in as much salt as you can hold at thrice betwixt your forefinger and thumb, if large, and serve it up. Probatum est, Hobson, Carrier to the University of Cambridge.'"

To which King adds, "The effigies of that worthy person remains still at that inn." The "still" would be about 1700. Touching the recipe, it is not clear what was to be done with the spring water, nor what was doubtful as to size; but those are only instances of the enjoyable vaguenesses on which I have lighted in long study of Plantagenet and Tudor and Stuart foods, cooks, and cook books.

JENNETT HUMPHREYS.

TOLSTOY'S 'RESURRECTION' IN ENGLISH.

Great Baddow, Chelmsford.

I AM still perplexed as to the exact meaning of your criticism.

There is nothing, either in the Russian original or in the known customs of Russian political prisoners, to enable one to decide definitely whether Markél Kondrátyef's goloshes were india-rubber ones or leather ones. It is, therefore, difficult to understand your criticism of the use of the word "golosh" in my wife's translation.

As to his top-boots: the foxhunters pass near this house too often for my wife not to know what an English top-boot is like. But in a translation dealing with Siberia, and intended for circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, it is surely not necessary to restrict the meaning to the precise fashion of one place or time. The 'Century Dictionary' gives an illustration of a "top-boot" which much resembles a Siberian top-boot, and surely a translation should, in such matters, be allowed as much scope as is accorded to a standard dictionary.

The importance of this discussion lies in the fact that if the *Athenæum* establishes its point—can show, that is, that the names of articles of clothing mentioned in a translation should be used not in a broad sense, but in a narrow, conventional, and local manner—then the task of satisfactorily translating foreign novels becomes impossible; for the costumes of one

country can hardly ever be exactly described in words currently in use in another land. In place, therefore, of an easy and familiar style suitable for novels, translators will have to cumber their pages with long foot-notes and with a variety of illustrations to explain the cut and colour of the garments that may have been worn by the characters described.

AYLMER MAUDE.

*** In regard to Mr. Maude's rejoinder, surely "high boots," "long boots," "boots," or many other phrases would be better than "top-boots," which have a special meaning. The writer of the *Athenæum* paragraph sends us the following letter concerning Mr. Maude's first complaint:—

"I have purchased what I hope is the 'revised edition' named by Mr. Maude, though more than one edition of Mrs. Maude's translation is on sale. Indeed, there are two 'revised,' one illustrated and the other not.

"However, my statement, 'The translation alters the names of many of the characters,' is supported by the modifications in the names in the revised edition, although many of the changes are no improvement. The change in the name of the English-speaking evangelist is explained. To those who knew St. Petersburg at the date suggested it is clear, by the way, that Tolstoy has forgotten the person meant by his own note, and that Lord Radstock was in his mind. Among the many changes in the revised edition Féodoroff becomes Fyodoroff; Micháelovitch, Mihályitch; Nepómnyshy, Nepómnyastehy; Scheglóff, Stehglóff; and Baklashéff, Baklashóff. In both editions the translator says, as says Mr. Maude in his letter to you, that it is well to anglicize Christian names. But this has been most imperfectly done. For example, the Christian name which was Yóúri, and is in the revised edition U'ri, might have been put into the familiar form, as might in the same line what was Grigori and is Grigory in the revised edition. So, too, we still have Katerina for the heroine. The diminutives are, of course, a difficulty—as, for example, Grisha. Of the names which have been pulled about on perhaps insufficient grounds we have specimens in the parish and district from which Simon comes. The adjectival forms are clumsy in each case, and might have been avoided. Krapivinskia and Koupianovski (phonetically *oié* rather than *i*) have become in the revised edition Krapivensky and Koupýánsky. Why not 'district of Krapivo' for the former? The blunder of 'Hergen' in two passages has, as Mr. Maude says, been corrected in the revised edition; but while it is true, as he says, that the revolutionist when writing in 'European' characters signed 'Herzen,' we may prefer the phonetic Herten, as Russians do not adopt any uniform practice for transliteration. On this point a preference may be expressed for forms which reproduce the sound; for example, Kortchaguin as against Mrs. Maude's Kortchágín, Smielkof as against her Smelkóf, Nieverof as against her Nevérof, and Dievkin as against her Dévkin.

"Mr. Maude is hurt at any complaint of the literary form of what is on the whole, as was said, a most meritorious version. The chapter which describes the making of a Russian minister is a case in point. It is slightly improved in the revised edition, but still seems thin. There is, however, nothing so difficult as translation."

This correspondence must now close.

THE JAGGARD PRESS.

139, Canning Street, Liverpool, January 5th, 1903.

SUBJOINED is a further list of works published by the Jaggard family between 1594 and 1627, which may be of service to those who wish to

search for the two ornaments mentioned on p. 19, *Athenæum*, January 3rd. A casual search through my collection fails to reveal the two blocks, although most, if not all of the other head and tail pieces used in the First Folio may be seen elsewhere.

In my forthcoming memoir of Shakespeare's printers I hope to give a complete Jaggard bibliography, and also to throw fresh light on our national poet.

- Acte for Reformation of Divers Abuses. Wm. Iaggard, 1617. 12mo.
Adam Bell, &c. Wm. Iaggard, 1615.
Adams (T.), Three Sermons. Wm. Iaggard, 1615. 4to.
Ainsworth (H.), Annotations on Moses. Wm. Iaggard, 1619. 4to.
Albertus Magnus, Booke of Secrete. Wm. Iaggard, 1595.
Albertus Magnus, Booke of Secrete. Second Edition. Wm. Iaggard, 1617. 12mo.
Andrewes, Bp. (L.), Seven Sermons. Isaac Iaggard, 1627. 4to.
Articles.....within the Dioces of Norwiche. Wm. Iaggard, 1618. 4to.
Attersoll (W.), Commentarie on Numbers. Wm. Iaggard, 1618. Folio.
Attersoll (W.), Continuation. Wm. Iaggard, 1610. 8vo.
Attersoll (W.), Commentarie on Philemon. Wm. Iaggard, 1612. Folio.
B..... (J. B.), Alexander, Cæsar, and Scipio. Iohn Iaggard, 1602. 8vo.
Beard (T.), Antichrist the Pope of Rome. Isaac Iaggard, 1625. 4to.
Bell (T.), Jesuite's Antepast. Wm. Iaggard, 1608.
Bell (T.), Tryall of the New Religion. Wm. Iaggard, 1608. 4to.
Bullein (W.), Bulwark of Defence. Wm. Iaggard, 1608.
Bunny (Edmund), Booke of Christian Exercise. Wm. Iaggard, 1619. 2 vols.
Bunny (Edmund), Explanacion. Wm. Iaggard, 1610.
C[arleton Bp.] (G.), Madnesse of Astrologers. Wm. Iaggard, 1624. 4to.
Chapman (Geo.), Museus: Divine Poem of Hero and Leander. Isaac Iaggard, 1616.
Christian Badges. Wm. Iaggard, 1606.
Cockeram (H.), English Dictionarie. Isaac Iaggard, 1626. 8vo.
Communo Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhald Civit. Lond. [Orders concern. Blackwell Hall]. Wm. Iaggard, 1622. Folio.
Conflict of Job. Wm. Iaggard, 1606.
Coryate (Thomas), Traveller for the English Wits. Wm. Iaggard, 1616. 4to.
Crakanthorp (R.), Sermon at.....Inauguration of K. James. Wm. Iaggard, 1609. 4to.
Davies (Sir John), Why Ireland was never entirely Subdued. Iohn Iaggard, 1613. 4to.
Davies of Hereford (John), Summa Totalis, or All in All. Wm. Iaggard, 1607. 4to.
Dialogue on Epistle to the Romans. Wm. Iaggard, 1613.
Discovery of the Jesuits. Wm. Iaggard, 1618.
Dove (John), Sermon at Paul's Crosse. Wm. Iaggard, 1594.
Giacomo di Grassi, How to handle Weapons. Iohn Iaggard, 1594.
Hammon (W.), Method of curing Wounds. Wm. Iaggard, 1616.
Hawkins (Sir Rd.), Discipline of Sea Historie. Iohn Iaggard, 1622. Fo.
Hawkins (Sir Rd.), Voiage into the South Sea. Iohn Iaggard, 1622. Folio.
Heywood (Thomas), Woman kilde with Kindnesse. Wm. Iaggard, 1607. 4to.
Hill, Londoner (Thomas), Schoole of Skil. Wm. Iaggard, 1599. 4to.
Householder (The), or Perfect Mann. Wm. Iaggard, 1609.
Hundred Mery Tales. Wm. Iaggard, 1615.
Hunnis (Wm.), Hunnie's Recreations. Wm. Iaggard, 1595. 16mo.
James, Trophies of Kinge James the Firste. Wm. Iaggard, 1610.
Iohnson (Robt.), Traveller's Breviat. Iohn Iaggard, 1601. 4to.
Lawes of the Market. Wm. Iaggard, 1620.
Milles (Thomas), Customer's Apologie. [Wm. Iaggard, 1609?]
Milles (Thomas), Customer's Alphabet & Primer. [Wm. Iaggard,] 1608.
More, Catechisme. Wm. Iaggard, 1615.
Munday (A.), Briefe Chronicle. Wm. Iaggard, 1611. 4to.
Munday (A.), Triumphs of Re-United Britania. Wm. Iaggard, 1605. 4to.
Oath of every Freeman of the City of London. Wm. Iaggard [1604?].
Passore (Geo.), Lexico-Græco-Latinum. Wm. Iaggard, 1620.

Path-Way to please (tod. Wm. Iaggard, 1615.
 PLAYER'S BILLES [i.e. Theatre Announcements].
 Wm. Iaggard, 1615, and on.
 Prisoner's Conference. Wm. Iaggard, 1605.
 Robin Conscience. Wm. Iaggard, 1615.
 Rodomantodos or Braudoos and Bragardismes.
 Wm. Iaggard, 1610.
 Sallust, Two... Histories. Trans. by T. Heywood.
 John Iaggard, 1608-9. Folio.
 Shirley (Sir Anthony), Voiage [Suppressed]. Wm.
 Iaggard, 1600.
 Sweet Song of a Synner. Wm. Iaggard, 1615.
 Swynnerton (J.), Christian Love Letter. Wm.
 Iaggard, 1606.
 Tasso, Godfrey of Bulloigne. John Iaggard, 1600.
 Folio.
 Thucydides the Athenian. History. Wm. Iaggard,
 1607.
 Topsell (Edw.), Historie of Serpents. Wm. Iaggard,
 1608. Folio.
 Trogus Pompeius, Historie of Justine. Wm. Iaggard,
 1606. Folio.
 Treasure of Gladnea. Wm. Iaggard, 1615.
 True Perfection of Cuttworkes. Wm. Iaggard,
 1598.
 Ursinus (Joachim), Romane Conclave. John Iaggard,
 1609. 4to.
 Wilson (T.), Commentarie on Epistle to Romans.
 Wm. Iaggard, 1614. 4to.
 Wilson (T.), Commentarie on Epistle to Romans.
 Second Edition. Isaac Iaggard, 1627. Folio.
 Wimbledon (R.), Heron...found hid in a Wall.
 Wm. Iaggard, 1617. 8vo.

WM. JAGGARD.

Literary Gossip.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for February continues 'Barlasch of the Guard,' by Henry Seton Merriman; Sir Rowland Blennerhassett contributes a study of 'Monsieur Thiers,' and Mr. Frank Bullen an account of 'A Great Merchant Seaman,' Capt. Lecky, the writer of 'Wrinkles in Practical Navigation'; verses on 'Delhi,' by Mr. Harold Begbie, contrast the year 1857 with 1903; 'The Pariah,' by A. D. Godley, is in lighter vein; the series 'Prospects in the Professions' deals this month with the stage; science is represented by Prof. Gregory's 'Astronomy of the Unseen'; history by Mr. W. M. Fulleton's 'Before Homer: Sea Power and the Odyssey,' an article based upon M. Victor Bérard's recent discoveries. 'South Africa Once and Again,' by Mr. Oswald Causton, contrasts the impressions of 1900 and 1902. The borderland between history and romance is touched upon by Sir William Laird Clowes's 'A French Adventurer in Ireland in 1798,' being further passages from the autobiography of Moreau de Jonnés; while romance proper is contributed by Miss Dora Greenwell McChesney's 'A Slave in Afrique.' Prof. George P. Baker contributes an American view of 'The Cecil Rhodes Scholarships in the United States'; and Urbanus Sylvan writes 'A Provincial Letter' from Brighton.

THE February *Blackwood* opens with an article by "Staff Officer," the author of 'Campaigning with Kitchener' in the December number. His subject is 'National Strategy,' and he writes of the follies—and worse—of the War Office with a biting pen and inside knowledge. There is also an article on a book recently published by M. de Lanessan, the late French Minister of Marine, which gives a concise exposition of naval policy on both sides of the Channel. The literary contributions include 'The Ballad of London River,' by May Byron; some parodies of popular novelists contained in 'Letters to a Literary Aspirant'; 'Children of Tempest,' by Neil Munro; and a complete story, 'The Dower Chest of

Ann Ponsford,' by Miss Silberrad. Among other articles are the 'Musings without Method'; 'Prairie to Pacific,' by Mr. Charles Hanbury Williams; 'A River of Cathay,' by Mr. Ernest Dawson; and 'Cosas de España,' by a late resident in Spain.

MESSRS. GIBBINGS & Co. are going to publish 'The Classics in Burlesque,' with introductions and a Note on Burlesque in English Verse, by Mr. W. E. Henley. The burlesques to be included have, for the most part, long been out of print, some of them for upwards of a century. The initial number is a 'Burlesque Translation of Homer,' by T. Bridges (1762), in 2 vols. The preliminary list includes the following books: 'Virgil Travestie,' by Cotton (1678); 'Ovid Travestie,' by A. Radcliffe (1618); 'The Tenth Satire of Juvenal,' by H. Higden (1686); 'Homer à la Mode,' by Lord Scudamore (1664); 'Homer in a Nutshell' (1715); and Fielding's 'Tom Thumb the Great.'

MR. FISHER UNWIN will bring out before long a new volume by Mr. Eugène E. Street, author of 'Portuguese Life in Town and Country.' It will be entitled 'A Philosopher in Portugal,' and will consist partly of notes made by the author during his sojourn in that country, partly of essays on the Portuguese character, language, literature, and legal arrangements.

MESSRS. MACLEHOSE & SONS, publishers to the University of Glasgow, are issuing immediately a work on 'Spinoza's Political and Ethical Philosophy' by Mr. R. A. Duff, Lecturer on Moral and Political Philosophy in the University. It is an attempt to give in simple and untechnical language a complete and connected account of Spinoza's ideas on morality, religion, and the State.

As Dr. Henry Owen's monograph on 'Gerald the Welshman' is one of the few text-books recommended to students of Welsh history at the university colleges of Wales, and the work has for some time been out of print, the author has undertaken to bring out a revised edition, at a popular price.

MR. ALFRED POLLARD, in his paper on the 'Bibliography of English Poetical MSS.,' read before the Bibliographical Society last Monday, estimated the number of these MSS., exclusive of single poems, at 2,000, of which the British Museum has about 500, the Bodleian about 400, Cambridge about 300, and so on. He urged his Society to make a rough list of these MSS. for the use of students, which had never been attempted, although many excellent catalogues of printed books had been compiled.

LIKE the *Pilot*, Mr. MacAlister's magazine the *Library* has speedily abandoned its intention of ceasing publication, and the forthcoming number will appear only a little later than usual. To it Dr. Garnett is contributing an article on the improvements in paper-making introduced by the Arabs; Mr. Robert Cholmeley, of St. Paul's School, one on boys' libraries; Mr. Andrew Lang, some notes on 'Aucassin et Nicolette.' Mr. H. R. Plomer sends the paper on the printers and booksellers on London Bridge recently read before the Library Association; Mr. Welch, the substance of his recent

lecture on the Guildhall Library; and Mr. W. W. Greg, a criticism of Mr. Mallock's curious misreading of seventeenth-century title-pages in connexion with the Bacon-Shakespeare craze. Miss Elizabeth Lee writes notes on some of the newest German books. The number will also contain a list, brought up to last November, of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions to libraries in the British Isles, Canada, and the United States.

MR. WILLIAM LE QUEUX has just finished the new serial for *Chambers's Journal* in 1904. It is entitled 'The Closed Book,' and reveals a curious chapter of the secret history of Cesare Borgia, discovered in a sixteenth-century manuscript.

WE regret to hear of the death, which occurred on Sunday last, of M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*. De Blowitz was born at Pilsen, in Bohemia, on December 28th, 1825, and acted as *Times* correspondent in Paris from July, 1871, until the end of December last. He was a wonderful foreign correspondent, and it is unlikely that this generation will witness another journalist of his mark. Some of the smaller fry among the Paris correspondents of London morning papers were for ever dwelling on their own enterprise in anticipating him; but they did not do so often. As the *Times* admits in its handsome tribute to his memory, De Blowitz had his little journalistic failings, but his rectitude was above suspicion. His portrait, painted some few years ago by his friend the late M. Benjamin Constant, was in the last Salon, and also earlier in the Academy show at Burlington House.

M. DE BLOWITZ was accused of excessive dignity and pomposity. Such a charge could never have been brought against Julian Ralph, whose death is also announced, and whose letters to the *Daily Mail* during the war in South Africa were impressionism of of a full-flavoured sort. Mr. Ralph was born in New York, and began his career by writing for the *Daily Graphic*, *Sun*, and *Herald* of that city. In the war he supported our side very strongly, and edited the entertaining *Friend* at Bloemfontein.

MR. E. J. PAYNE writes:—

"The generalization about the Middle Ages which your reviewer of the 'Cambridge Modern History' finds unconvincing is a feeble echo of a passage—I should have thought one of the best-known passages—in the writings of Bishop Stubbs, who knew as much about these matters as most people. As to 'Columbus masquerading as Colombo,' surely it is a case of Colombo masquerading as Columbus: surely, also, the masquerade has lasted long enough. In old English books there is a great deal not only about Columbus, but about Marcus Venetus, Cadamustus, Pinzonius, Americus Vesputius, Magellanus, Anciscus, and others, and how the adventurers of that age crossed Tropicus Cancrini, and sometimes Tropicus Capricorni, on their way to Sinus Persicus, the Gulf Gangeticus, Aurea Chersonesus, Archipelagus, and other places mentioned in the folio of Sebastianus Munsterus. Of this goodly company the only survivor is Columbus; and surely it is time that he also should make his exit. At any rate, that was the decision of Lord Acton, to whom I referred the matter. And any one who has hundreds of times written the phrase 'the voyages of Columbus' with despairing side-glances at the only alternative—'Columbus's'

or 'Columbus his' or 'Columbus' voyages'—would be disposed to agree with him, and heartily glad to be able to write 'Colombo's voyages.'

THE report of the Shropshire Parish Register Society is to be presented to-day. The number of members is now 188. The cost of printing the long Alberbury Register has been entirely defrayed by Miss Rachel Leighton, who has given this register to the members in memory of her father. The Society is justly proud of its efforts: 54 parish registers, complete to 1812, have been issued; 98 are already transcribed, or in process of transcription, or being printed.

MR. DAVID SYME, of the *Melbourne Age*, has written a last book of a useful career, dealing with theories of human life and thought. It is, we believe, to be published in this country.

Macmillan's Magazine for February contains a sketch of the career of Sir William Monson, the Elizabethan admiral, by Mr. W. J. Fletcher; Mr. W. Beach Thomas discusses some aspects of the settlement of 'The Rhodes Scholars' at Oxford under the organization of Mr. Parkin; Mr. Charles Whibley tells the story of the adventurous life of Jacques Casanova; Mr. Frank Richardson has a paper on 'The Province of Poetry'; and 'An Unhappy Englishman' writes a letter to the editor on 'Our Unhappy Language.' In lighter vein are 'The Baron' (a love story), by Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer; 'In Slippery Places,' a story of a temperance reformer; 'Dominique,' by Mr. H. C. Bailey, a tale of Florida in the days of the Inquisition; and 'A New Year's Carillon,' by Mr. A. G. Hyde.

WHEN Sir E. Maunde Thompson, in 1876, edited the Latin Chronicle of Adam of Usk for the Royal Society of Literature, the last quire of the work was missing. This was, happily, afterwards found by Sir H. Maxwell Lyte among the MSS. of the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir, and by him handed to Sir Edward, who has it now in print, with his translation and notes, for speedy publication. This addition brings the Chronicle down to 1419.

THE urgent needs of the National Library, Dublin, are being eagerly pressed on the notice of the Treasury; and all those who have had occasion to work in this library will heartily endorse every word of Dr. Stanley Lane-Poole's pæan on its management in the *Morning Post* of January 6th, and of his lamentation over its inadequate equipment. Even the *Irish Times* is constrained to find a "legitimate Irish grievance" in the crippling of this admirable institution. Over 150,000 attendances were recorded in the past year, making a daily average of over 500. At the British Museum there are about 700 readers daily; but Dublin is not London, nor is the little library in Kildare Street world-famous. It has existed for less than a generation, does not enjoy any privilege under the Copyright Act, and for years has been starved for want of funds. Only one in every 6,000 Londoners finds his way to the British Museum Reading-Room. That one in every 900 inhabitants of the county of Dublin reads in the National Library is due solely to the excellence of

the organization there. The library is open daily till 10 P.M., is comfortable, and, in spite of the arrears of cataloguing, has its books so systematically arranged that they are readily accessible. On one librarian (Mr. T. W. Lyster) and two assistants falls the whole work of administration, and that it is marvellously well performed is known to all those who have studied there. But there is a limit to the possibilities of human endeavour. The report issued by the Trustees, whose chairman is Prof. Dowden, speaks of a parsimony that seriously hampers the public usefulness of the National Library, and for years the Trustees have been saying the same thing. Left to the mercies of the Agricultural Department, the only public reference library in Dublin costs less than the Botanic Gardens! No wonder the Library Reports of the last five years tell a uniform story of the steady accumulation of arrears; such arrears proceed in a rapidly increasing ratio as the library grows. Penny wisdom in a public library is inevitably pound folly.

THE Indian National Congress found an eloquent president this winter in Surendra Nath Bannerjee, whose address from its chair has just reached us. Some purists may think the style, after the manner of the East, a little turgid, but there can be no doubt as to its pomp, nor, indeed, think we, as to its real stateliness. A few venial errors have escaped correction in the press, as, for example, John Stuart Mill.

As we are naming the younger Mill we are reminded that a well-known bishop was reported a week ago to have hinted that his own natural leaning towards Christian social views had been nipped during his Oxford undergraduate life by the cold individualistic teaching of that political economist. J. S. Mill is, however, better remembered in these days as holding the semi-socialist opinions of his old age. Fawcett was in economy Mill's disciple, but after 1869 or 1870 they were frequently in conflict over that individualism which Fawcett had retained and Mill had abandoned.

THE Marchesa Teresa Venuti, whose volumes of Italian poetry and prose have been favourably received, has just issued in Rome a translation of Mrs. Browning's 'Sonnets from the Portuguese.'

MR. FRANCIS H. BUTLER writes:—

"I am interested to find, from a valued review in last week's *Athenæum*, that a ballad by me 'is closely modelled on "Lucy Gray,"' a poem which, seen in a repetition-book, inspired in me, at the age of some six years, a feeling of utter repulsion. Not till a few weeks ago, when a friend gave me Wordsworth's 'Early Poems,' did I again glance at it. But for a delightful notice in the *Athenæum* of 'The Memoirs of a Highland Lady,' calling attention to a story therein as a subject suitable for verse, my ballad would never have been written."

NEXT week the Unicorn Press will publish a third and greatly enlarged edition of Mr. Douglas Ainslie's 'John of Damascus.' Although the work claims attention primarily as poetry, as an account of the heroic ages of Mohammedanism it has independent value.

THE "Autograph Edition" of Dickens, just begun, is an elaborate enterprise which deserves a note. The set will be completed

in fifty-six volumes, too bulky to be pleasant to handle. There will be upwards of 5,000 full-page pictures by every known illustrator of Dickens, besides new ones specially drawn by such artists as Messrs. Harry Furniss and Gordon Browne, Hugh Thomson and H. M. Brock; and a brilliant set of literary people are writing introductions. Mr. George D. Sproul is the publisher. He also announces a "St. Dunstan" edition, costing about 20,000*l.*, which we suppose the new millionaires will cable for as an advertisement of their resources.

THE 'Notes and Reminiscences of a Staff Officer,' which Mr. Murray is publishing, are by Lieut.-Col. Basil Jackson—not Watson, as we said last week.

MR. MURRAY has in preparation an elaborate work on 'Patent Law,' by Mr. James Roberts, which is designed for the instruction of laymen as well as the legal profession. A useful novelty in publications of the kind is the introduction of illustrations.

A RATHER interesting statement was made by Mr. James Lennox in the course of a paper read at a recent meeting of the Dumfries Antiquarian Society. In the course of alterations on premises in Castle Street, Dumfries, some remnants of the old Franciscan monastery were discovered. It was at the altar in the monastery chapel that Bruce killed John Comyn, and Comyn's uncle, Sir Edward, was also slain in the scrimmage. Two skeletons have been unearthed, and these, as Mr. Lennox conjectures, represent the victims. The heads were in good preservation, and were placed in a box before being reinterred, so that access could readily be had to them if that were desired for scientific examination.

THE Secretary to the General Committee of the Stevenson Memorial explains that the sculptor chosen by the committee, Mr. Augustus Saint Gaudens, who expected to be able to place the monument in position in St. Giles High Kirk, Edinburgh, before midsummer, 1902, has been delayed in his work by ill health, but hopes that, in any event, the bas-relief will be ready for erection within the next five or six months.

THE February *Leisure Hour* will contain important article on 'Comparative Discipline in the Royal Navy and the British Mercantile Marine,' by Lieut. Johnson, R.N.R. Among the other articles are 'Sport in Southern India,' by Lieut.-General Sir George Wolsley; 'Literary Tendencies of the Day,' by Mr. John Habberton; 'The Suburbs of Keats and Charles Lamb'; with the serial 'The Intriguers,' by Mr. J. Bloundelle-Burton, and a new serial by Amy Le Feuvre.

AT the last monthly meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 100*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was voted for the relief of fifty-three members and widows of members. Fourteen new members were elected, and fifteen applications for membership were received.

SOME time ago a petition was addressed to the Cantonal Government of Zürich requesting that lectures and classes "für politische und feuilletonistische Journal-

istik" might be instituted in the University of Zürich. The Cantonal Council of Education has just replied that a special academic chair for "Journalistik" will be founded if possible, and that in the meantime a qualified representative of the Zürich press will be granted the *venia legendi* in the university for this branch of knowledge.

SCIENCE

A Course of Modern Analysis: an Introduction to the General Theory of Infinite Series and of Analytic Functions, with an Account of the Principal Transcendental Functions. By E. T. Whittaker. (Cambridge, University Press.)

In the year 1882 two changes were made in the scheme of examinations at Cambridge, both of which have had great effects in promoting the progress of mathematical science in England. The examination for the Tripos was divided into two parts, separated by an interval of some months; the first part was devoted to comparatively elementary subjects, and the second part to advanced special subjects. At the same time the old examination for the Smith's prizes was abolished, and these prizes became rewards for research. The system in force in the previous decade had encouraged men to read widely; but it had not directed attention to the progress which the mathematicians of the Continent had made, more especially in analysis. Under the new system, with its demand for minute study of advanced theories, there grew up a band of mathematicians eager to promote the spread in England of ideas which had been elaborated by the French and German schools; and many of the teachers, who had learnt mathematics under the old system, were equally enthusiastic for the new theories. These theories are marked no less by boldness in facing the difficulties involved in mathematical conceptions, and by rigour in the discussion of principles, than by an astonishing wealth of new processes and new results. The system established at Cambridge in 1882 was modified in 1893. The first part of the examination had been felt to be too narrow, especially on the physical side; and the desired widening could not be attained without an increase in the range of the pure mathematics. The first part was thus assimilated, in theory, to the examinations of the decade preceding 1882. In practice it turned out to be quite different. An end had been made of the *naïf*, cheerful spirit in which such things as the use of imaginaries, or the conception of a limit, used to be approached. The colleges of the University were obliged to find lecturers who were familiar with modern methods and imbued with the modern spirit; and courses of lectures on analysis, treated from a modern point of view, became regular parts of the programme of instruction.

A book designed to meet the want occasioned by the existing scheme of examinations, and the existing spirit of criticism, must needs give some account of the theory of functions of complex variables, of the representation of functions by means of infinite series and other infinite processes, and

of the particular functions to which attention is directed by the schedules of subjects of examination. These functions being numerous, and having diverse properties, such a book in unskilful hands would degenerate into a collection of scraps. The most striking thing about Mr. Whittaker's book is the degree of unity which he has imparted to a somewhat incoherent subject-matter. He has not only supplied for Cambridge undergraduates all the higher analysis they are likely to want for the purposes of the Tripos, but he has arranged it in a way calculated to break down the system of watertight compartments in which they, like other students, are apt to store their knowledge. His book is one of the best that will come into their hands. Nearly all the matter is of permanent interest, and the method of presentation is excellent. All new notions are introduced by means of telling examples; the proofs of propositions are always lucid and often novel; the need for practice in the processes of analysis, if the student is to master them, is met by the provision of sufficiently abundant exercises. But the scope of the book is not restricted by the requirements of Cambridge examinations, and it is likely to have a considerable amount of influence. For this reason, good though it is, we could wish that it was better. There are signs here and there of a pedantic tendency to suggest that mathematics is something other than organized common sense. There are survivals of the want of precision which characterized the old-fashioned ways of dealing with limits; indeed, the notion of a limit in general is not explained, although the proof of the existence of the limit, in the case of a sequence, is given in detail. There are indications of an imperfect acquaintance with the needs of the physicist who wishes to make use of mathematics. He will look in vain for a discussion of Fourier's double-integral formula and of many methods of expansion in series which he uses habitually. From the point of view of the pure mathematician, the most remarkable omission is that of any account of the theory of linear differential equations. The elements of this theory might have been presented quite briefly, and would have been entirely appropriate, for they are at present virtually inaccessible on account of the bulk of the special treatises and complexity of the usual methods. But although a fastidious critic of Mr. Whittaker's book may wish sometimes for a different mode of expression, or may miss things that he expects to find, the general impression conveyed by the book is that of a distinctly good piece of work—a book to be valued for its wealth of well-arranged materials, for the clearness of its explanations, and, above all, for the intellectual stimulus which it affords by giving occasional glimpses of theories that lie near to the frontier of existing knowledge.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SCIENCE MASTERS.

The third annual Conference of public school science masters was held on January 17th at the University of London. It was preceded by a general meeting of the Association, which was brought into existence on a similar occasion last year. At both the functions the President, Sir A. W. Rücker (Principal of the University

of London), took the chair. During the course of the business meeting the activity of the society was well shown by the report read by Mr. C. E. Ashford, of Harrow, and in the remarks made by Mr. H. B. Baker, of Dulwich, upon the work of the committee appointed to suggest reforms in the entrance examinations for science scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the afternoon three papers of considerable interest were read and discussed. Of these the first was contributed by Mr. J. Talbot, of Harrow, who dealt with 'The Tyranny of Greek.' The object of the address was not so much to consider the whole question of classical education as to point out the effects upon boys at school of the retention of compulsory Greek papers in the entrance examinations at Oxford and Cambridge. "It is well," Mr. Talbot said, in discussing the matter, "to remember that when the examinations were instituted a purely classical education was the only one which could be obtained at any school, and their object was to prevent boys from entering the universities who knew no classics; that is to say, who had done no work at school." Figures were then given in support of the contention maintained by Mr. Talbot—that to a large number of university honour-men a knowledge of Greek was useless, and, while to a small percentage it was useful, was necessary to but few. In the opinion of the speaker, nearly half the boys who afterwards take honour degrees are forced to waste their time at Greek.

Greek itself, used as a means of education, served, he thought, three distinct purposes. Mental training can be obtained from the grammar, style from construing and prose, while a thorough knowledge of the literature develops the æsthetic and philosophical tastes. These advantages may be gained by one who is to make classics his life's work, but the man who takes up science, Mr. Talbot pointed out, can get only a smattering of Greek, and might better give all his available time to Latin.

Only one boy in a hundred and fifty shows any marked aptitude for classics, and if the main body of pupils is put through a mill designed, and very perfectly designed, to turn out classical scholars, a good deal of time must be wasted. In the interests, therefore, of the unhappy boy who is neither a fool nor a classic, Mr. Talbot asked that some substitute for Greek should be provided in the case of candidates for honours and degrees, while to satisfy the upholders of culture the standard of entrance examinations should be raised. The subjects suggested to replace Greek were science and English, or German and English, and, in speaking of the first subject, Mr. Talbot expressed the opinion that while it develops the correlating and inductive faculties of the mind it cannot give any sense of style. In the discussion Prof. Armstrong maintained that the teaching of literary style and of science did go hand in hand, while Sir Arthur Rücker and Prof. Tilden alluded to the absence of style in scientific papers, and to the fact that eminent men of science were unable to express themselves in decent English.

Mr. E. C. Sherwood, of Westminster, considered certain methods of making practical work of use "to a big low form." He naturally inveighed against a course of lectures carried on without any organized connexion with concurrent practical exercises. While making the experiments illustrate the lectures, Mr. Sherwood, for several reasons, would have the former carried out by the boys on days when there was no lecture. The lecture, he argued, should be used to sum up and criticize the work of the previous lesson. Rough notes only should be made in the laboratory, and these should be written out carefully afterwards. With regard to the heuristic method, it was said that its chief doctrine is that one should tell the boys as little as possible. A truer principle of education which Mr. Sherwood set himself to demonstrate was

that one should make them find out as much as is expedient. Many practical difficulties in the way of adopting heuristic methods under the present system were advanced, but the desirability of maintaining a heuristic attitude towards all the facts learnt was put forward.

In the discussion the recommendation that notes should be "written up" by the boys after they had left the laboratory was criticized, and considered as inadvisable by several speakers.

The third paper, which was read by Dr. T. G. Baker, of Birmingham, dealt with the objections which may be taken to the new syllabus for science in the matriculation examination of the University of London. It was assumed by this speaker that the examination in question is meant to be a test of a sound general education in those subjects usually taught in secondary schools of good standing, from which the universities are mainly fed. There should be no attempt to furnish information about the attainments of a candidate in that special branch of study which he is going to pursue in his university career. It seemed likely that the student would be best prepared in those subjects in which he was most interested, and he should be thoroughly tested by the matriculation examination in those which will not form part of his after work.

Dr. Baker said that he understood the new matriculation scheme was introduced partly on account of complaints made by professors that many students who proceed directly from schools (after matriculation) to college lectures are not able properly to appreciate the latter. In the speaker's opinion no changes in a syllabus could obviate this, but the difficulty could be got over if a boy remained at school for a year or two after he had passed his matriculation.

The special drawbacks to the examination in question which were brought forward may be briefly characterized. Too wide scope is allowed, there being twenty-two optional subjects to choose from. It is now possible to matriculate at London without offering any science at all, which many will agree with Dr. Baker in thinking lamentable. A premium is distinctly put upon specialization, chemistry is separated from physics, and the latter science divided into two sections, each of which counts as a subject.

Sir A. W. Rücker dwelt upon the good points of the syllabus, which had to be considered in connexion with the school-leaving certificate. He further said that he had been assured that no special "cramming" for the matriculation examination was now necessary.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 7.—Prof. C. Lapworth, President, in the chair.—Messrs. H. L. Bowman, A. Horns, and E. T. Temby were elected Fellows.—Prof. E. J. Garwood and Mr. F. W. Rudler were elected auditors of the Society's accounts for the preceding year.—Dr. J. W. Evans showed a series of rocks and fossils collected by him in the course of an expedition sent out by Sir Martin Conway to the district of Caupolicán, in Northern Bolivia. He briefly described the geological structure of the country, from the high tableland near Titicaca, north-eastward across the Cordillera Real and other parallel mountain-chains, to the Amazonian plain. He also exhibited specimens of crystalline rocks from the cataracts of the Rio Madeira, where the river makes its way through the broad outcrop of ancient rocks that traverses the centre of Brazil in a direction similar to that of the Andes in the same latitudes.—The following communication was read: 'On the Discovery of an Ossiferous Cavern of Pliocene Age at Dove Holes, Buxton, Derbyshire,' by Prof. W. B. Dawkins.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 14.—Mr. S. W. Kershaw in the chair.—The Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley read a paper upon 'A Group of Norman Fonts in North-West Norfolk,' which was illustrated by nearly a hundred lantern-slides from photographs taken by Mr. E. M. Beloe, of King's Lynn. The north-west corner of Norfolk is remark-

ably rich in Norman fonts, and, with one exception, they are all to be found in a very restricted area, viz. that portion of the county which lies between the Wash on the west and a line drawn from Lynn to Wells on the east. They are to be seen in the following churches: St. Mary's, Hunstanton; St. Michael's, Ingoldisthorpe; St. Laurence's, Castle Rising; St. Mary's, South Wootton; SS. Peter and Paul's, Sherborne; St. Mary's, Boythorpe; St. Mary's, Great Snoring; All Saints', Toftrees; All Saints', Sculthorpe; St. Martin's, Fincham; and St. Mary's, Burnham Deepdale. Fincham is the only one outside the area named, and is considerably to the south of Lynn, between Downham and Swaffham, but is still within North-West Norfolk. Fortunately these fonts are in good condition, the only one that has been mutilated being that at Ingoldisthorpe, which has had the corners hacked off in order to make it octagonal. This was probably done in the fourteenth century, when the rage for octagonal fonts was at its height, and the people, wishing to be in the fashion, were too poor to have a "modern" font made. The remains of the original Norman carving may be seen on each alternate face. These fonts vary considerably in size, height, depth of bowl, and other particulars. They fall naturally into two sub-groups: (1) those ornamented with patterns of various kinds, all having a strong family likeness, such as the cable pattern, bead-and-scroll work, lozenges, circles or squares with interlacing lines, &c.; and (2) those bearing figure sculpture, of animals or of men, or of both in combination. The font at Burnham Deepdale is remarkable for its carved illustrations, in which it would appear to be unique, inasmuch as they are not representative of Scriptural subjects, but are taken from the agricultural and domestic life of our Saxon forefathers. They bear a strong resemblance to those which represent the months of the year in the Anglo-Saxon calendar contained in the Cotton MS. (Julius A. 6) and others, but at the same time there are marked differences. Some of these fonts have been described as purely Saxon, but though some may have been wrought by Saxon artificers (and the rudeness of the figures on the Fincham and Burnham Deepdale fonts would point to this being so in their case), yet as regards the period of their execution they must be considered to be post-Norman. For many years after the Conquest work of this period was doubtless performed by Saxon masons and carvers, but a careful comparison of the ornamentation of these two fonts with that of others known to be of Norman date shows the influence of Byzantine art upon them, and they may be properly classified under the designation Norman, and not Transitional.—In the discussion which succeeded the paper, the Chairman, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Gould, Mr. Atkinson, the President of the Viking Club, Mr. Johnson (of the Viking Club), and Mr. C. J. Williams took part.

NUMISMATIC.—Jan. 15.—Sir J. Evans, President, in the chair.—A resolution was passed changing the hour of the meetings of the Society from 7 P.M. to 6.30 P.M.—Mr. H. Elliott Fox, Mr. Harry Price, and Mr. Max Rosenheim were elected Members.—The President exhibited a medallion in bronze of Gordian III. having on the reverse the emperor on horseback, preceded by Victory and accompanied by soldiers.—Mr. G. R. Marten sent for exhibition through the President a forgery of a half-crown of Victoria, made in Sicily, and another of a shilling of the same reign, made in Germany.—Mr. W. C. Boyd exhibited a denarius of Julia Mæsa, grandmother of Elagabalus, with the unpublished type of reverse "Fides Militum" seated; and Mr. R. A. Hoblyn a series of half-farthings struck for currency in Malta, including one of Edward VII.—Mr. Boyd gave an account of a find of Roman coins made at Salbris, near Romorantin, in the department of the Loire. The find consisted of from six to seven hundred base denarii, extending from the reign of Valerian to that of Aurelian, A.D. 253-75, and included many pieces of Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, and Tetricus I. and II.—Mr. Grueber read a paper on a small hoard of coins of the time of Alfred discovered recently at Stamford. Some of the pennies of Alfred were of the Lincoln and London mints, one of the latter having the moneyer's name on the obverse instead of the king's. Amongst the halfpennies of Alfred were two of an unpublished type, bearing on the reverse a monogram formed of the letters *a* and *w*. There was also a half-denier of Charles the Bald struck at St. Denis. The find is interesting, as several of the coins which purported to be of Alfred were Danish copies of his coins, which may to a certain degree be accounted for, as Stamford was one of the five burghs which were specially set apart by Alfred or his successor for the occupation of the Danish population.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Jan. 21.—Annual Meeting.—Canon Fowler, President, in the chair.—After an

abstract of the Treasurer's accounts, showing a good balance in the Society's favour, had been read by the auditor, the Report of the Council was read by Mr. Herbert Goss, the Secretary.—It was then announced that the following had been elected officers and Council for the session 1903-4. *President*, Prof. E. B. Poulton; *Treasurer*, Mr. R. McLachlan; *Secretaries*, Mr. H. Goss and Mr. H. Rowland-Brown; *Librarian*, Mr. G. C. Champion; and as *Other Members of Council*, Col. C. T. Bingham, Mr. M. Burr, Dr. T. A. Chapman, Mr. A. J. Chitty, Mr. H. H. C. J. Druce, Canon Fowler, Prof. R. Meldola, Prof. L. C. Miall, the Rev. F. D. Morice, Dr. D. Sharp, Col. C. Swinhoe, and Col. J. W. Yerbury.—It was announced that the new President would appoint the Rev. Dr. Fowler, Prof. Meldola, and Dr. D. Sharp as *Vice-Presidents* for the coming session.—Canon Fowler, the retiring President, in the first part of his address dwelt chiefly on the many facts that have been recently brought forward with regard to cryptic coloration and mimicry, more especially as affecting the order Coleoptera; the facts are indisputable, but the hypotheses founded upon them are, perhaps, sometimes pressed too far. In the second part the question of the origin of the Coleoptera was discussed: there is no satisfactory evidence of the appearance of the order in the Paleozoic period, but the leading families are found in the Lias, as completely differentiated as at the present time; in fact, many of the genera and even the species are almost identical with those now living; that is to say, the Coleoptera have altered but little from the time at which they existed side by side with the gigantic extinct saurians and the pterodactyls. The whole question of the origin and history of the insects generally is of the first importance in the history of evolution. In the course of his address the President referred to the loss entomology had sustained during the past year by the deaths of Prof. Carlos Berg, Mr. C. M. Wakefield, Mr. J. W. May, Dr. J. Krichbaum, Mr. Homer F. Bassett, Dr. Pierre J. Tosquinet, and Prof. Adolpho Targioni-Tozzetti.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Jan. 21.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. W. H. Dines, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read the Report of the Council, which showed that there had been an increase of twenty Fellows during the year.—The President delivered an address on 'The Method of Kite-Flying from a Steam Vessel, and Meteorological Observations obtained thereby off the West Coast of Scotland.' In the spring of 1901 the Society appointed a committee for the purpose of making an investigation as to the temperature and moisture of the upper air, and the British Association at their Glasgow meeting also appointed a committee to co-operate in the work. At the request of the joint committee, Mr. Dines undertook to carry on the inquiry during the summer of 1902, and in his address he gave an interesting account of all that he had done. After describing the apparatus—which included kites (of a modified Blue Hill pattern), 8 miles of wire in one piece, winding-in apparatus, steam engine, and meteorograph—he proceeded to give an account of his work and observations at a fixed station and also from a steam tug in the neighbourhood of Crinan, off the west coast of Scotland. A considerable amount of information concerning meteorological phenomena was obtained, 71 observations of temperature at an average height of 4,140 ft. and 38 charts from the self-recording instruments with an average of over 6,000 ft., having been secured. The greatest height attained was 15,000 ft., by means of four kites on the wire. The temperature gradient over the sea was considerably less than its average value over the land, being about 1° for every 300 ft. of height. The upper currents were found to differ in direction from those below much less than was expected. As a general rule, the humidity increased up to a level of about a mile, and then decreased. Mr. Dines illustrated his address with a number of interesting lantern-slides.—Capt. D. Wilson-Barker was elected President for the ensuing year.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Jan. 9.—Mr. I. Gollancz in the chair.—Mr. Westlake read a paper on the West-Flemish dialect. West-Flemish is a West Low-Frankish dialect spoken by a mixed Frise-Frankish people, and showing a like further growth of its sounds with the living Frise dialects of the Danish coasts and Holland, although these sounds in the case of West-Flemish are all of Frankish origin. It differs from the neighbouring dialects chiefly in its vowels, but also in some flexional details. It does not diphthongize Frankish *i* and *u*, nor Frankish *u* from *iu*. Its closed *æ* from *ɛ* in open syllables becomes raised to *ɛ*, but is withheld from falling together with original *i* like that sound having already become a wide *i* like English *i* in "pin," and, except at Ostend, not remaining as *eo* in "meet." Original *ai* is seldom or never confused with original

Science Gossip.

THE claims of scientific women to join the ranks of the chartered societies may apparently be brought into prominence by methods which directly aim at the desired object and show nothing of the old attitude of meek acceptance of an inevitable exclusion. To establish a brand-new society, endowed with the first fruits of feminine genius in the sciences, would not settle, but evade the question of alliance with the chartered institutions, hence the adoption of a short road to recognition. An official certificate, bearing a statement of the technical qualifications of the candidate, is duly signed by the requisite half dozen or so attesting fellows, and the document goes to the council. Upon that body is thus thrown the onus of a blank refusal to entertain the application or to engage in the prudent course of stating a case for high legal opinion upon the position of the certificate under the terms of the charter. If the verdict be adverse, the decision may be arrived at to proceed no further, and a governing body is strictly within its rights in so doing; but the views of the whole body of members may be sought, as has just happened in the Linnean Society. If they pronounce in favour of women members, it is only logical to give their decision effect by applying to H.M. Privy Council for a supplemental charter. And this is exactly what the Linnean Society is going to do, an action arising, as might be gathered from the foregoing remarks, out of the initial promotion of one candidate's certificate. Not long since a similarly direct mode of advocating a claim was made at the Royal Society, with the result that, through the machinery of counsel's opinion, the document was declared to be inadmissible, and the matter ended when that stage was reached. These two cases point to the probability of the claims of women being brought before other learned societies, and perhaps at no distant date.

It is expected that Mrs. Farquharson, of Haughton, Aberdeenshire, will be the first lady Fellow of the Linnean Society. Her botanical books include 'A Pocket Guide to British Ferns' and 'The Identification of British Mosses.' At the International Congress in Paris, at the Glasgow Exhibition, and at various other gatherings she has urged the question of rendering women eligible for the fellowship of learned societies.

We learn, somewhat late, of the death of Joseph Chavanne, the well-known Austrian geographer, meteorologist, and traveller, at Buenos Aires on December 7th, 1902. Chavanne was born at Graz in 1846, and studied at the Universities of Graz and Prague. In 1875, after his return from his first North African journey, he was appointed to a post at Vienna in the Imperial Meteorological Institute, and in the same year became editor of the Austrian *Mitteilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft*. In 1884 he was commissioned by the Brussels Geographical Institute to undertake a topographical survey of the district between the Congo and the Kulu-Niadi on one side, and between the mouth of the Congo and the Equator station on the other side. Amongst other results of the expedition—besides the exact cartography—may be mentioned his book 'Reisen und Forschungen im alten und neuen Kongo Staat' (1887). He had published some earlier volumes of African research, as 'Die Sahara' (1878), 'Die mittlere Höhe Afrikas' (1881), 'Afrikas Ströme und Flüsse' (1883), and others. From 1884 to 1887 he was also at work upon his physical and statistical atlas of Austria-Hungary. He edited the seventh edition of Balbi's 'Allgemeiner Erdbeschreibung.' His latest scientific publication, written in Buenos Aires, was an essay upon the climate of the Argentine Republic. Shortly before his sudden death he had contracted with a German publishing firm to write a book upon the Andes.

At a meeting of the Curators held on Tuesday, Sir William Turner was unanimously appointed Principal of Edinburgh University in place of Sir William Muir. Born at Lancaster in 1832, the new Principal has filled the Chair of Anatomy at Edinburgh since 1867, and nearly all the anatomy professorships in the empire are held by men who have assisted him or been trained by him. He has written numerous books and papers, and was for some time editor of the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Geological Society held last week a paper was read by Dr. John Milne on 'The Influence of the Tide Wave on Glaciation in the Northern Hemisphere.' Dr. Milne contended that the various theories which have been advanced to account for the southward extension of Arctic conditions during the glacial period could not be received as satisfactory unless they explained the occurrence of warmer climates in the Arctic regions in past times. The only theory which, in Dr. Milne's opinion, met both these requirements was that which postulated a change in the earth's axis of rotation, and consequently of the poles. He considered that a sufficient cause might be found for this change in the earth's axis in the two tide waves which flowed round the earth. Another paper, by Dr. Mackie, of Elgin, gave an exhaustive account of the different modes of occurrence of manganese dioxide in the Elgin sandstones.

THE Smoke Abatement Society, which proposes to hold its annual meeting at Grosvenor House next month, has done a service to science by inducing the Government to take action against the factory chimneys in Brentford, the fumes of which were ruining Kew Gardens. The nuisance has been abated, and Brentford itself looks much cleaner and healthier than it did, while the manufacturers will find they save money by consuming their smoke instead of making a present of it to their neighbours.

A MEETING of the Edinburgh Royal Society was held on Monday last, when Sir John Murray described the progress that had been made on the bathymetrical survey of the fresh-water lochs of Scotland, of which 153 were sounded last summer. The lecturer briefly indicated the geological, biological, and temperature results, and intimated that by an instrument used on the Swiss lakes it was intended to record the oscillation of the waters of the lochs. Some of the results obtained by Sir John Murray in sounding the lochs were reviewed by Dr. John Horne, of the Geological Survey, from which it was concluded that several of the rock basins were due to erosion by ice action. At the same meeting Lord Kelvin, the President, made a communication 'On the Reflection and Refraction of Light.'

A BLUEBOOK (price 4d.) gives us Dr. Haldane's Report on an outbreak of ankylostomiasis in a Cornish mine. This disease is a tropical kind of "worms," which might easily spread through our coal-mines. It exists in the coal-mines of France, Belgium, and Westphalia, but has not hitherto been met with in those of the United Kingdom. The danger can be averted by simple precautions.

GIACOBINI's comet (d, 1902) is now, according to M. Fayet's ephemeris, situated in R.A. 6° 46', N.P.D. 78° 46', or a little to the south-west of the star ϵ Geminorum (5½ magnitude), and is still moving slowly towards the north-west. It was nearest the earth on the 17th inst., and its brightness, now not more than one and a half times that at time of discovery, will probably slowly diminish.

M. GIACOBINI discovered another comet at Nice on the 15th inst., which will be reckoned as comet α , 1903. It is a faint telescopic object, situated in the constellation Pisces, and moving slowly in a north-easterly direction.

We have received the Report of the Superintendent (Capt. C. H. Davis) of the United

but before sundry unvoiced sounds and nasals becomes *i* (adiphthong not heard in English), whilst before other sounds it becomes *é*. Frankish *i* is kept before *i*, *u* of the following syllable of old Frankish, and is later lengthened, fronted, and widened to *é* in open syllables. Germanic *au* never thoroughly became a monophthong before labials and gutturals, but in many districts falls together with the diphthong from Germanic *ai* + *d*, *t*. Flemish always rounds the *é*, and the *é* is rounded before *n*, *l* + cons. Before *r* + dental (stop or continuant) original *é* is lengthened and kept, but undergoes some slight further shiftings, whilst doublets exist in the same position of *a* > *e*, and *a* remaining *a*. Before *s* *a* always becomes *e*. Old Frankish final unstressed vowels are always kept as indistinct. Diphthongs after stressed syllables is lost when the forerunning vowel is lengthened, but not when it is kept short, the doublets existing side by side. *G* always becomes an unvoiced guttural spirant, and has sunk amongst the peasantry to a mere faecal breath, with a slight frontal sub-sound, which fronts an immediately forerunning *a* (when the *g* is final) to *é*. Intervocally it is lost under the same conditions as intervocalic *d*, but the forms with *g* are more frequent. Under both cases a rich series of diphthongs results, *g* giving rise to three series of doublets. *N* is lost finally, and before *s* is a mere nasalization in many cases. *H* is never spoken, and is always lost. The pronouns are of two kinds, emphatic and unemphatic. The conjugation is very interesting, the first person singular present indicative always showing the *n* or *en* forms of old Frankish, and extending them to all verbs, in which it was facilitated by final *-u* becoming *-z*. The verb "to have" has two forms, one very archaic, which runs *kānt*, I have; *jāt*, thou hast; *iāt*, he has; *ni* or *mā āen*, we have; *zi āen*, they have; *āen*, to have; *āende*, having. This is cognate with Old High Frankish, and the original forms must have been **ik hārēm*, **thu hārē*, **hi hārē*, **ni hārēm* (-emes), **gi hārē*, **sie hārēnt*. These forms are unknown in any other dialect. The old infinitive and participle must have been **ti hārēne*, **hārēndi*. Beside these are forms *kān*, *jāt*, *iāt*, *rān* or *mān*, *jāt*, *z ān* (to *ān*, *dān*), which are thoroughly contracted. There is to nearly every verb a strange weak preterite in *ex*, but only in sundry districts. West-Flemish syntax in the direct sentence is not bound by the German order, but even with auxiliary verb + infinitive it often throws the verbal adverb to the end. West Flemish is an unwritten dialect, whose old forms are being much endangered by the written Flemish-Dutch of the Government schools of Belgium.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Jan. 20.—Mr. L. F. Day in the chair.—A paper on 'The Principles which should guide all Applied Art' was read before the Applied Art Section by Mr. G. F. Bodley.—A discussion followed, in which Sir George Birdwood and others took part.

Jan. 21.—Mr. A. Siemens in the chair.—A paper on 'The Metric System' was read by Mr. A. Sonnen-schein, and was followed by a discussion.

HISTORICAL.—Jan. 15.—Mr. G. W. Prothero, President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. Edwards and C. M. Wright were elected Fellows.—A paper was read by Mr. Alexander Savine on 'The Bondmen of the Tudor Period.'—A long discussion followed, in which the President, Prof. Vinogradoff, Dr. F. Seebohm, and Mr. I. S. Leadam took part.—The paper and the speeches which followed were ordered to be printed in the Society's *Transactions*.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—Lecture by Prof. A. Gilbert.
- Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'Temporary Assurances,' Mr. W. P. Elderton.
- London Institution, 5.—'Economic Hopes for Ireland,' Prof. W. B. Bottomley.
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Discussion on 'Rural Drainage and Sewage Disposal.'
- Geographical, 8.—'Irrigation and Colonization in British East Africa,' Mr. K. B. Buckley.
- Phys. Royal Institution, 5.—'The Physiology of Digestion,' Lecture III, Prof. A. Macleay.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Nile Reservoir, Assuan,' Mr. M. Fitzmaurice; 'Sluices and Lock-Gates of the Nile Reservoir, Assuan,' Mr. F. W. S. Stokes.
- Wed. Folk-lore, 8.—Annual Meeting; Address on 'The Origin and Development of the Faculty of Imagination,' Mr. E. W. H. Brook.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The Cost of Municipal Trading,' Mr. D. H. Davies.
- Thurs. Royal Academy, 4.—Lecture by Prof. A. Gilbert.
- Royal 43.
- Royal Institution, 5.—'Pre-Hellenic Writing in Crete,' Lecture III, Dr. A. J. Evans.
- London Institution, 6.—'Liquid Air,' Dr. W. Hampson.
- Inst. of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Design of the Electrical Equipment of a Light Railway,' Mr. J. R. Macintosh. (Students' Meeting.)
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Vibration Problems in Engineering Science,' Prof. W. R. Dalby.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Bicentenary of Samuel Pepys; his Musical Contemporaries,' Lecture III, Sir F. Bridge.

States Naval Observatory, Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1902. He complains of the unfair conduct of the Board of Visitors, and the inaccuracy of their report, apparently showing culpable neglect of inquiring into what the observatory has done. He proceeds to give the reports of the chiefs of the different sections, showing the efficiency of the work thus carried on. The division of meridional observations was under the charge of Prof. A. N. Skinner, and consisted of sun, moon, planet, and star work, performed with the 9-inch transit-circle until the month of October, 1901, when it was transferred to the new 6-inch, the larger one needing extensive repairs. The largest instrument in the observatory, the 26-inch equatorial, continued to be under the charge of Prof. T. J. J. See, and some of the results, particularly with regard to the measurement of diameters of planets and satellites, have been already published and referred to in our columns; a limited number of double stars and other objects have also been observed. Special investigations have been made with the prime vertical transit and the 5-inch altazimuth, under the care of Mr. G. A. Hill; also with the 12-inch equatorial, under that of Mr. T. L. King; whilst the great photoheliograph has been managed by Mr. G. H. Peters, photographs of the sun having been secured on 200 days, showing a small increase in the number of those exhibiting sunspots. The Director of the American 'Nautical Almanac' (Prof. W. S. Harshman) also sends in his Report, by which it appears that the work of that department is in a very forward state, the 'Almanac and Ephemeris' for 1896 being in type at the time of the Report, so that it would be ready for issue at the beginning of the present year (1903), the earliest date authorized by law. Magnetic observations have been for some time discontinued; meteorological are kept up under the same conditions as have been maintained since the establishment of the observatory.

THE Fifty-seventh Annual Report of the Director (Prof. E. C. Pickering) of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College has also been received, and relates to the year which ended September 30th, 1902. The work has been continued on the same lines as in preceding years, much attention having, as before, been devoted to photometrical observations, which Prof. Wendell has applied especially to variable stars and phenomena of Jupiter's satellites with the east equatorial, whilst the Director has obtained a very large number of observations of that class on the meridian. The meridian photometer was in April, 1902, sent to Arequipa, Peru, where Prof. Bailey systematically observed stars not visible in the northern hemisphere. Photographic spectra of stars were obtained on an extensive scale with the Henry Draper Memorial; and the Bruce photographic telescope has yielded a large measure of work, having, amongst other things, been the means of discovering a small planet with greater eccentricity than any other, exceeding, in fact, those of some of the periodical comets.

FINE ARTS

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

How to Look at Pictures. By Robert Clermont Witt. (Bell.)—The author of the volume before us has several qualifications for executing his exceedingly difficult task. He evidently possesses a real enthusiasm for painting and a considerable knowledge of it, good natural taste, and a thoughtful moderation of tone which often recalls the attitude of such critics as the late Mr. Hamerton. He writes clearly, arranges his matter methodically, and has chosen his illustrations exceedingly well. His publishers also have done their work well, for they have produced an attractive book at a

remarkably reasonable price. Nevertheless, we think it unlikely that the volume is destined to fulfil in any large measure the promise held out by its cleverly chosen title. The fact is it really includes far too much matter to be easy reading, even for those who have some little acquaintance with the subject. Into some hundred and sixty crown octavo pages Mr. Witt has compressed what is virtually an account of the various branches of European painting in the last five centuries. The result of this compression is that an enormous number of facts of very different degrees of interest and importance are forced one after another upon the attention with such rapidity that it is impossible for the normal mind to avoid confusing them. This overwhelming wealth of material is, of course, the great difficulty which confronts every well-equipped writer upon painting, and Mr. Witt has evidently not yet learnt how to handle his facts comfortably. The book mentions a great many things, nearly all of them very true, right, and proper, but does so without making a salient point of anything, and that is just what a book for beginners ought not to do. Mr. Witt can himself hardly be unaware of this difficulty, for he remarks in his introduction:—

"And another and most powerful deterrent to the careful consideration of pictures is undoubtedly their vast multitude.....A great gallery contains, perhaps, some thousands of pictures, of which many hundreds are of real merit. The difficulty of concentrating the attention on any particular picture is one which even experienced critics feel keenly, especially in a gallery where all is new and strange."

What, then, would be the natural thing for a critic to do who was taking an unlearned friend into such a collection for an hour or two? Surely he would show him a few of the very best pictures in the place, explain their merits so far as he could, and leave the rest of the gallery alone.

Now may it not be for some such reason as this that the work of nearly all experienced art critics ultimately takes the form of monographs, or, at least, of detached studies of particular men or particular movements? When a custom of this kind becomes general there is usually some more or less sound characteristic of human nature at the bottom of it, and we think the inability, or at least the dislike, of the average mind to receive more than one set of impressions in a short space of time must be at the root of our habitual method of publishing criticisms of the fine arts. Again, though the historian and the philosopher must study the general average and tendency of any period, the æsthetic critic is chiefly concerned with the great personalities that tower above the rest of their contemporaries. By communion with them he feels himself brought into contact with the largest and noblest forces which have controlled the art in which he is interested. Surely in the search after that communion, and nowhere else, lies the secret of "how to look at pictures."

We venture, therefore, to think that Mr. Witt might have treated the works of certain other writers on art and on æsthetics a little more generously. The vast impulse given to the study of painting by Morelli and his followers has of course certain disadvantages for the unlearned, in that it may foster in them the spirit of the scientific detective, of the identifier of finger-prints and the like, instead of the spirit of a lover of art. Nevertheless, it has undoubtedly made people look at pictures more carefully, and to the art critic and art historian its value has been incalculable. Ruskin and Pater, not to mention several other well-known writers of the past and of the present, have written much that is at once easily comprehensible and that cannot fail to be inspiring to those who really want to know something about painters and their works. A supplementary note on a few well-chosen books

of the kind would not have been out of place in this volume, for the average haunter of picture galleries might reasonably enjoy a change from the very closely compressed nourishment which Mr. Witt has provided for him.

La Collection Wallace: Meubles et Objets d'Art Français des XVII^e et XVIII^e Siècles.—We have received from Messrs. Lévy & Davis the third part of this admirable publication. The reproductions are excellent; if we have a word of criticism to offer, it is only on the coloured plate (No. 55) which scarcely does justice to the famous 'Cassiolette,' by Gouthière, that was bought at the sale of the Duc d'Aumont for Marie Antoinette. It is not so brilliantly effective as the rest of the plates; probably there has been some fear of getting it too heavy, or the work has been done from a photograph without direct reference to the model. The text, we need hardly say, is as valuable as the illustrations. The note on plate 18, in which M. Molinier points out that it is above all in simple work that one recognizes the fine taste of French artists in the eighteenth century, should be laid to heart by all the wealthy amateurs of the present day, together with the writer's warning:—"Mais il faut aussi pour les goûter une éducation de l'œil qui ne s'acquiert que par une étude incessante." Where all is so good it is difficult to make selections, but we may further specially insist on the notes to plate 75 and plate 91. These represent the Riesener *secrétaire*—not remarkable in shape, but decorated with extremely fine bronzes—and the *Bonheur du jour*, inlaid with Sèvres plaques, and showing bronzes of the same character as those on the *secrétaire*. M. Molinier suggests their attribution, not, as has been done hitherto, to Gouthière, but to Thomire, a view which had independently indicated itself as possible to the present writer.

THE OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

THE fortuitous collection of sixteenth and seventeenth century paintings in the large gallery is dominated by Lord Wimborne's resplendent picture of *Venus and Mars* (No. 55), by Paolo Veronese. This important and in some ways peculiar example of Veronese's art is less known than it deserves. It appears, indeed, to have escaped Mr. Berenson's notice, for it does not figure in his list of the master's works, although, quite apart from the signature, which has all the appearance of genuineness, it is, we think, not only an authentic, but also in some ways a particularly fine Veronese.

Some authorities, we understand, are for attributing it to the able but unknown imitator who executed the picture attributed to Veronese in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. There is a certain plausibility in this view in that both pictures are unusually positive in colour, while the general composition and treatment of the subjects are not unlike. But there is a world of difference in the actual quality of the two pictures, and while we should admit that an assistant had been allowed to put in the horse and cupid to the right, together with part of the trees and landscape, we find unmistakable evidence of Paolo's hand in the figures of Mars and Venus, and of the cupid who ties them together. None of his rivals or imitators arrived at the power displayed here of economy and exact efficiency in the handling, every touch telling as much as it can possibly be made to do.

The work shows him as pre-eminently a maker of pictures, a fabricator of splendidly insignificant conceits. Few painters of his power have been so singularly unaffected by the imaginative import of their material; his excuse before the Inquisition, that he put things into his pictures not because he meant anything by them, but because he thought they would look well there,

was perfectly sincere and valid. And here he remains singularly indifferent to all but the sumptuous richness of his pattern. The Venus is a superb nude—in a purely formal sense, magnificently drawn; but she counts for him only as so much pearly blonde colouring, to be contrasted with the dull browns of Mars's flesh and the toned violet of his robe. In this particular picture the piling up of magnificent accessories, each an example of masterly and choice painting, is almost excessive. The pattern-making is carried so far as to obscure the general design. But the whole coheres by the splendour and lustrous freshness of the colour. It is a piece of decoration in the most limited sense of the word, but, taken as such, consummate. This picture serves as a standard whereby the two other so-called Veroneses, the Duke of Westminster's pretty little *Annunciation* (52) and Lord Powis's *Salutation* (62), are seen to fall into a very inferior rank. They are not, we think, even the work of Veronese's talented co-operators in the same style, but are derived from him at second or third hand.

Lord Wimborne's Veronese is supported on either side by the two great Tintorettoes from Hampton Court. We realize when we see them here how little we have ever seen them before; a whole new gamut of colours comes out under the clearer light: blues in the draperies, bluish and greenish greys in the flesh, colours which at Hampton Court are all fused into one brownish monochrome. And we recognize with delight that the *Muses* in particular is not only what we always thought, one of Tintoretto's finest compositions, but altogether one of his finest pictures. It has, of course, many faults: the modelling of many of the limbs and the back of the floating Muse is like that of inflated skins; the articulations are often preposterous, and the sense of line is superficial and inexpressive. But it is held together by a romping swing in the general rhythm, and a happy invention of poses which fit into its requirements. If one is content with the first vivid sense of a magnificent scenic display, one carries away a purely pleasurable emotion. It is, however, strange that such work should ever be confused with Titian's, even when, as in the 'Andromeda' at Hertford House, the general proportions of the figure are similar, for Titian, even in the most impressionist of his later works, has an underlying certainty of structure, a sensitiveness of line, and a plastic feeling which Tintoretto altogether lacked.

The Venetian School is represented also by an early replica of Titian's *Salome* in the Doria Palace (54) and by an imposing, but not exactly prepossessing portrait (58) by Sebastiano del Piombo, from Longford House, which, with a delightful disregard of probability, is called a *Portrait of the Fornarina*. If we are to find a name for the very forcible personality represented, Mr. Claude Phillips's suggestion that this is none other than the celebrated picture of Giulia Gonzaga described by Vasari seems the most likely; the same identification is made, by the by, in Sansoni's edition of Vasari. So far as the date goes this theory is in complete agreement with the picture, which belongs to the artist's full Roman period. The plastic conception of form and the smooth, tight modelling of the face, as well as the grandiose movement, are all entirely Michaelangelesque, though a few reminiscences of Venetian colour and technique remain in the crimson drapery. In the flesh Sebastiano has given up completely the golden transparency of his Venetian manner and adopted the dull violet-brown tones that he acquired from his new master. One feels, in a piece of pure portraiture like this, that Sebastiano carried the weight of his newly acquired science somewhat uneasily. The picture has a laboured and academic air, and in spite of its much greater accomplishment, both in drawing

and modelling, lacks the spontaneity and grace of his earlier purely Venetian portraits.

Near by hangs another portrait, in which the later Florentine manner, with its research for absolute precision of form, is well seen: it is that of *Donna Giovanna Chevara and her Son* (56), by Bronzino. In general arrangement it resembles the 'Eleanora di Toledo,' but Bronzino had here a more difficult problem to solve, for this "noble Spanish lady" was hard featured and swarthy, and the artist's conception of drawing allowed of no subterfuges or evasions. He has not, indeed, succeeded in making her presentment agreeable, but he has given her a distinguished and formidable presence. The modelling has everywhere Bronzino's peculiar brilliancy and definition, and, as the picture is in excellent preservation, it has in a high degree his inimitable enamelled firmness of surface, a quality of paint which, if less attractive than a looser handling, has yet a beauty of its own. But it is as a proof of Bronzino's resourcefulness as a colourist that the picture is most remarkable, for he has here worked out with perfect success a strange and difficult harmony of brown, black, and puce, a harmony which is strikingly different from his usual effects of cold blues and blonde flesh colour.

One other Italian portrait remains to be noticed, the full-length *Cardinal* by Guido Reni (46). We are glad to see that Mr. Claude Phillips has been bold enough to say a word of praise for this excellent work by an artist whose past reputation may have been in excess of his merits, but who certainly does not deserve the contemptuous indifference of the present day. For Guido Reni, however unsympathetic his attitude may be to us just now, was a genuine artist, not only a master of his craft, but also gifted with a wholly novel and personal feeling for colour, and occasionally with happy inspirations in design. His work in portraits is not familiar; indeed, he considered himself so little in that light that he refused a handsome offer to paint the King of France. But it is none the less certain that he did paint portraits, and among them several cardinals, so that there need be no difficulty in accepting this as his. It is certainly not an intensely inspired work; the character of the rather sinister and morose but refined ecclesiastic is given adequately, yet not profoundly; but it is an admirably designed composition, carried out without hesitation and with a tactful adjustment of the balance of the parts. The drawing of the hands is admirable, and might, one fancies, have delighted Ingres, so nearly does it approach to his feeling for line; while the colour, though cold and almost repellent at first sight, is seen on a closer acquaintance to be perfectly understood and everywhere intentional. The effect has been seen by the artist as a single whole, and is not merely due to the putting together of accidentally related parts. Such a portrait as this can never please those who demand that a picture shall carry them away at the first shock; it requires some time to penetrate its uncongenial reserve, but when once this is done it reveals a purposefulness in design, a deliberation and understanding, which repay the effort.

Nevertheless, it can hardly stand comparison with another seventeenth-century portrait of a cardinal in the same room, that of *Cardinal Rivarole* (50), ascribed to Van Dyck. This is so Italian in technique that at first one is inclined to doubt the ascription; but the drawing of the hands is so characteristic of Van Dyck that it must, we think, be considered as a work of his Italian period. Nor do we know of any Italian of the time who saw character with the humorous vividness and directness shown in this rakish and jolly head; indeed, but for one or two other portraits of his Genoese period, one would not have supposed Van Dyck himself capable of

such insight. How insipid by comparison is the vacant elegance of his *Henrietta Maria* (51)!

The only other picture ascribed to Van Dyck is Lord Methuen's sketch (42) for the 'Charles I. on Horseback' of the National Gallery, which, like so many preparatory sketches, appears to be only a prophecy after the event; but by his English follower, Dobson, there is a small head (74), which is remarkable for its vivacity and expressiveness, as well as for a blunt directness of handling that suggests that the artist would have had his natural powers more fully educated had he learnt in a less sophisticated school. Two other portraits of unusual interest are those lent by the Earl of Yarborough. Both are by Sir Antonio More, and, though they are evidently companion pieces, one is entitled a portrait of *Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex* (60), while the other is gratuitously labelled *Mary, Queen of Scots* (64). If the Earl of Essex was married at that period, it would be more becoming and more natural to call it a portrait of her ladyship; but, in any case, some other title than *Mary, Queen of Scots*, must be discovered, for the picture in question has no perceptible likeness to her. But such questions apart, the pictures are both of great merit. The earl's is the more successful of the two. The head is drawn with a finesse and a minute delicacy which do not interfere with the ease and breadth of the whole composition. The rusty black of the satin coat is splendid alike in colour and quality.

Among the remaining portraits we may note that of *Nicholas Ruts* (43), a genuine early Rembrandt, but by no means a good one; and Rubens's *Anne of Austria* (49), which, in spite of the wonderful painting of the hands, can hardly be considered a masterpiece; while the portrait of *Elizabeth Brandt* (47) is only an early copy. Reynolds is seen at his very finest in the *Lady Powis* (30) and the lovely composition of *Mrs. Hartley and her Child* (73), and would have been, one imagines, but for cleaning and restoration, in the celebrated picture of *Mrs. Pelham* (69).

THE CASE OF WREN'S CHURCHES.

ANOTHER City church is threatened with destruction, that of Allhallows, Lombard Street. It therefore seems a good opportunity to consider the whole question, as it is one that crops up from time to time. In the first place, it is clear that, apart from legal considerations, there are moral limits to the right a man has to do what he likes with his own. Take the case of a fine Titian. The owner, of course, is perfectly justified in selling it if he is in need of money. But if it be a condition of the sale that it is to pass into the hands of an elementary art-student, who will peel off Titian's work for the sake of the canvas, which he wants for his own experiments in painting, the case is altered. Or imagine that Sir Henry Irving had the power so to dispose of the rights in 'The Merchant of Venice' that no one in future could either read the play or see it acted, and all conception of it must be gathered from old theatrical criticisms and prints of himself and Garrick as Shylock, would he be justified in exercising such power? The hypothesis scarcely requires answer. Titian's painting is a part of the world's heritage of beauty, and each temporary owner is ethically no more than a guardian, with the responsibility for its safety. Shakespeare's drama belongs to all men, and no single actor or publisher has the right to deprive his fellows of their share in its poetry and its presentation of life. But because the sites on which Wren built his churches—the paper for his poems, the canvas for his pictures—have acquired an enormous monetary value, the churches themselves are to be swept away at the pleasure of the rector and churchwardens in whose care they are placed for the time being, and London is to be despoiled of one of her chief posses-

sions. Perhaps no great artist has ever stamped his superscription on a great city so deeply as Wren set his on the City of London, and it would be interesting to show how strong has been the influence of his work, save for a few periods of aberration, on all the building that has been done there since the Great Fire, from the time of Hawksmoor to that of Norman Shaw and Colcutt. Whenever a church of his is removed, a standard of good design, a safeguard against vulgarity, disappears from the City.

It would be idle to claim that this church of Allhallows is one of his masterpieces; all the more is it incumbent upon us to see that it comes to no harm in the race for wealth. Take care of Allhallows, and Bow Church will take care of itself. Allhallows has not escaped disfigurement in the past. Some nineteenth-century improver filled all the windows with heavy stained glass, for which they were not designed. Then, finding the church impossibly dark, he cut a raw hole in the ceiling to let in light where it was not meant to come. But the woodwork remains intact, and is unusually fine and sumptuous, without the extravagant technical display to which the school of Gibbons was prone. The screen which separates the entrance lobby from the body of the church, with its richly adorned projections surmounted by figures of Time and Death, the canopied pulpit, the stately reredos, show the sober dignity of the style at its best. We observe that a proposal has been made to erect the woodwork elsewhere. But where? There is no doubt that Wren considered the church and its furnishings together, reckoned upon the woodwork to give due richness to the plain, well-proportioned interior, and to receive additional emphasis therefrom, and so calculated the relative proportions of each that either would suffer from the removal of the other. It is not in accordance with the practice or feelings of the present day to build churches in Wren's manner, and therefore his buildings should be carefully preserved. There are none too many of them, but their value, we are glad to think, is seen more and more truly as time goes on, not only by architects, but also all people of intelligence and lovers of London. The authorities of Allhallows should remember the obloquy which came upon their colleagues of St. Antholin's, and stay their hands while there is yet time. Moreover, apart from the question of vandalism, the open churchyard and the lowness of the building provide a very necessary breathing-space in the crowded region of Lombard and Gracechurch Streets. We may be sure that whatever took the place of Allhallows Church would fill the utmost limits allowed by the building regulations, and curtail the already scanty pittance of sunlight and fresh air which this congested district enjoys.

MODERN INSCRIPTIONS ADDED TO OLD SILVER PLATE.

St. Leonard's Priory, Norwich.

At Christie's, on Friday, January 9th, an 8oz. cup, bearing the York hall-mark of 1637, engraved with the arms of Norwich, and said to be given by Sir Robert Wood, mayor, "John Elwyn and Thomas Sacker, Sheriffs," in commemoration of the visit of Queen Elizabeth here in August, 1578, was sold at a very high price.

In 1873 a peg-pot similarly engraved, and said to have been given by Capt. John Conolly in commemoration of the visit to Norwich of James, Duke of York, in March, 1681, Hugh Bokenham, mayor, "John Westhorpe and William Salter, Sheriffs," was offered to the city, but declined.

These inscriptions are clearly bogus, for, apart from the inherent improbabilities that a mayor of Norwich would give a trumpery 8oz. cup to commemorate a queen's visit (our best presentations to the city weighed 109 oz. and 182 oz.)

that the city would wait nearly sixty years before getting it hall-marked, and that they should then send it all the way to York to get it marked instead of having it marked in their own city, it is noticeable that neither cup nor peg-pot is mentioned in our old lists of city plate, that the inscription lacks the true Elizabethan ring, and the cutting is of a later date.

But where the forger has entirely given himself away in both cases is that he has assumed that the Norwich sheriffs held office from January 1st to December 31st in each year. He no doubt referred to Blomefield's 'Norfolk,' and found the names of Elwyn and Sacker and of Westhorpe and Salter as sheriffs in 1578 and 1681; but, unluckily for him, sheriffs here were not elected till October in each year, so the sheriffs on the occasions of the two visits in August, 1578, and March, 1681, were not the gentlemen whose names he has engraved, but their predecessors, who did not go out of office till the following October.

It would be interesting to know if the same trick was attempted in other cities thirty years ago.

WALTER RYE.

WALKER AND ENGRAVING.

MAY I point out a mistake in your remarks last week upon a 'Life' of Fred Walker? You assume that Walker was an engraver on wood. This was not the case. I doubt whether Walker ever made the slightest attempt at engraving on wood. It is no more necessary for a draughtsman on wood to be a wood engraver than for a painter whose works are engraved on copper or steel to be an etcher or steel engraver.

J. W. NORTH.

Five-Fri Gossy.

At Burlington House last Wednesday Sir Ernest A. Waterlow was elected R.A., while the new Associates elected were Mr. T. A. Brown and Mr. John H. F. Bacon, painters, and Mr. W. R. Colton, sculptor, who is the least known of the trio, but a man of whom much is expected. We may note that a few votes were cast for a lady artist, Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch.

THE death, on Friday week last, of Mr. Henry T. Wells removes a hardworking artist. Wells was at first a miniature painter, but later he took to oils, also doing portraits in chalk. Specimens of both sorts were exhibited by him in last year's Academy, where he had exhibited since 1846. He was made R.A. in 1870, being elected A.R.A. in 1866.

MANY will be glad to hear that the highly interesting show of drawings, plans, photographs, and casts illustrating Mr. Arthur Evans's excavations at the Palace of Cnossus, Crete, will remain on view at the Academy during the whole of the time that the Winter Exhibition is open, viz., till March 14th, instead of during January only, as previously announced.

MESSRS. G. BELL & SONS will shortly issue a monograph on Holbein by Mr. Gerald S. Davies, author of 'Frans Hals.' The writer is anxious to make the list of Holbein's works in the British Isles as accurate and as complete as possible, and he would be grateful to owners of genuine works by Holbein if they would kindly forward to his address, Charterhouse, Godalming, full particulars of pictures in their possession—such particulars to include (a) subject, with description; (b) date and signature; (c) material; (d) size in inches; (e) any particulars of history and pedigree.

An eminent Dutch landscape painter, though one little known outside his own country, has passed away in Poggenbeek, whose death, in his fiftieth year, is announced from Amsterdam. His vigorous pictures of Dutch scenery were much appreciated by his countrymen.

BY the kindness of Mr. J. H. Fitzhenry there has been placed in one of the pavilions of Kelvingrove Art Gallery, Glasgow, a cabinet of Dutch and Flemish pictures, about sixty in all, the property of Mr. J. J. van Alen, of Newport, United States. The work of Rubens, Van Dyck, Jan Steen, Hals, Cuyp, Ruysdael, and others is represented. A loan collection of art objects from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has also been received through Mr. Fitzhenry. This includes the Gutmann collection of silver-smith work, examples of Luca della Robbia enamelled panels and medallions, and a *champlevé* enamelled shrine. Mr. Arthur Gay has lent several interesting drawings by Gainsborough and Hoppner.

M. J. B. E. DETAÏLE has, after a long delay, executed four *maquettes*, each comprehending three large panels, from which a selection will be made as his contribution to the decoration of the Panthéon. The four sketches respectively illustrate the Revolution of 1830, the Volunteers of 1792, the Funeral of Damméont, and the 'Chant du Départ.'

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 17th inst. the following works. Drawing: Birket Foster, Feeding Rabbits, 56*l*. Pictures: Etty, The Judgment of Paris, 315*l*. J. N. Sartorius, Foxhunting (eighteen, in two frames), 204*l*.

THERE are various items of artistic news this week from Paris. The French Yacht Club is organizing an exhibition of the works of marine painters, which will be opened in the Hôtel de Poilly on the 7th of next month. The violoncellist Batta has bequeathed his portrait by Meissonier to the Versailles Museum, to which museum Madame la Roncière le Nourry has presented a portrait of H. Rigaud, and a pair of portraits, the Comte Clément de Rio, Senator during the Empire, and his wife, signed by Suvée, who was Director of the Académie de France at Rome, and who died early in 1807. M. Barrias, the sculptor, has just been awarded the Prix Lheureux for his monument to Victor Hugo erected last February.

THE artist M. J. J. Weerts has finished an immense composition for the Sorbonne, upon which he has been engaged for the last four years. It measures twenty-four metres in length by four metres in height, and depicts a fifteenth-century fête "des escoliers de Paris." One hundred and fifty figures of the size of life appear on this enormous panel, which is to decorate the *grande cour d'honneur* of the Sorbonne.

THE death is announced of the distinguished Viennese architect Amand Louis Banqué, in his fifty-first year. He designed many of the chief palaces of Vienna, and was one of the architects of the well-known Villa Rothschild in the Taunus.

P. DELATTRE's discovery last spring of a marble sarcophagus in the Punic necropolis near St. Monique, Carthage, has been followed by other important finds during his excavations in November. He first unearthed a second marble sarcophagus, the cover of which, like that which he found in February, 1902, was adorned with a figure in relief. It does not represent a priestess, as the other did, but "a long-bearded Carthaginian priest." The man holds a casket in the left hand; the right hand is elevated and turned outwards. The head is extremely fine, and had been coloured. The colour of the eyes is still in good preservation, lending an extraordinary freshness and liveliness to the expression. On November 28th Delattre excavated two others of the same age and character, the sculptured relief upon one of them representing a priest with a long beard, that upon the other a priestess. He describes the last as

"a truly wonderful masterpiece; the head is thoroughly Greek, and reminds one of the most

beautiful female heads of Attic character. The dress, however, is completely Egyptian; it is of a light material, symmetrically folded, and leaving the neck bare.

The lower part of the body, from the hips to the feet, is entirely hidden behind two large folded wings. The hair falls in long locks on the shoulders, and is decorated on the top of the head with a short veil and the figure of a bird. The dress is precisely that of the great Egyptian goddesses Isis and Nephthys, which was also used by the Egyptian queens. This sarcophagus, like the others, has unfortunately been desecrated—that is, robbed of its contents by some ancient plunderer. Each has a hole near the head of the figure, probably made by an arm which seized the valuable articles the sarcophagus once contained.

THE Rev. Prebendary F. C. Hingeston-Randolph has written for Lord St. Germans an 'Essay on the Architectural History of St. Germans Church.' This has been handsomely printed, and, with four beautiful photogravures of the church, is now in the binders' hands for immediate issue.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Broadwood Concert.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Symphony Concert.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Herr Kreieler's Violin Recital.

THE programme of the sixth Broadwood Concert at St. James's Hall last Thursday week was not well arranged, and, moreover, it was too long. There was some highly interesting sacred music sung by the Oratory choir, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Barclay; but between the first and second group of pieces came Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonata, which might well have been omitted, since the pianist, Mr. Victor Benham, whether through illness or extreme nervousness we know not, gave a very unsatisfactory rendering of the music. Of the sacred numbers, one stood out from the rest, remarkable for its simplicity and solemnity: a brief motet, 'Christus factus est,' by Felice Anerio, Palestrina's successor, in 1594, as composer to the Papal Chapel; and it was beautifully sung. We should also mention Byrd's 'Justorum Animæ' and T. Wingham's 'Amavit Sapientiam,' the latter a clever work. The choral singing was excellent, excepting in loud passages, when the tone of the voices, both of boys and men, became harsh. Mr. E. d'Evry, the Oratory organist, whose motet 'Os Justi Meditabitur' was also sung, officiated at the organ.

Miss Ethel Wood sang Sir Alexander Mackenzie's setting of Mr. Owen Seaman's fine poem 'A Reverie of the East,' which appeared in the 'Durbar' number of *Punch* with the composer's music. The subject of the poem accounts for the Eastern character of the melody, Eastern both as regards its short declamatory phrases and its peculiar tonality. The accompaniment for pianoforte, the harmonies of which colour and support the vocal part, is clever; the former may be written for pianoforte, yet we feel sure that when writing it the composer had the orchestra in his mind. At the close Sir Alexander, who played the accompaniment, and Miss Wood were recalled. Mr. Frangcon Davies was to have sung some songs by Mr. Rutland Boughton, but, unfortunately, was prevented through indisposition. Mr. Charles Bennett was his substitute, and sang with good effect an

aria from an opera, 'Benvenuto,' by E. Diaz, son of the celebrated painter; his opera was produced at the Paris Opéra Comique in 1890. A Suite in D for violin and pianoforte, by Mr. Arthur Hinton, was admirably performed by Miss Maud Powell and Miss Katherine Goodson. It is an interesting work, of which the two middle movements—a *Scherzo* and *Andante*—proved the best.

The programme of the Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall was interesting, though rather long, and not well arranged: Strauss's 'Tod und Verklärung,' the least familiar work, was placed at the end. This symphonic poem seems to us more coherent musically than the 'Heldenleben.' The programme-book gave a translation of Alexander Ritter's poem, which is printed with the score, and which is described as the "poetic basis" of the work; yet the music was written first. Herr Kreieler gave a masterly reading of the violin part of the Beethoven Concerto; but although as yet he is unable to interpret the music with the same intensity of feeling as Dr. Joachim in his ripe years, it is only a question of time; he possesses all the qualities which go to the making of a truly great artist. Goldmark's Overture to 'Sákuntalâ' is clever, and admirably scored; the composer's inspiration, however, was scarcely at boiling-point when he wrote it. Schubert, it may be mentioned, began working at an opera, the libretto of which was a version of the Indian drama by the Hindu poet Kalidasa which suggested Goldmark's opera; but he left only a sketch. Madame Garnier sang the 'Bell Song' from Delibes's 'Lakmé' with a certain skill, but the song itself was not good enough for the serious programme, which, besides what has been mentioned, included Schumann's D minor Symphony. Mr. Wood conducted ably.

Herr Kreieler gave a violin recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. His rendering of Bach's Suite (not Sonata, as marked on the programme) in B minor was full of life, colour, and dignity. His impassioned performance of Vieuxtemps's Concerto in D minor deserves praise, although the music wants the orchestra; the pianoforte accompaniment, however, was particularly well played by Mr. Hamilton Harty. A graceful Sérénade Rustique and Berceuse by Townsend pleased greatly. The programme ended with Paganini's Twenty-fourth Caprice, Theme and Variations. Brahms, by the way, in his Op. 35 not only borrowed the theme, but also almost transcribed two of the variations. Herr Kreieler played them with mastery and verve.

Musical Gossip.

At the Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon the programme included two new songs from the pen of Mr. Herbert Bunting, the composer of 'La Princesse Osra,' produced at Covent Garden last season. Of these the impassioned setting of Herrick's 'Humility' was the more agreeable, though the second piece, 'Love's Power,' is smoothly written and tasteful. Mr. Ben Davies gave fervent renderings of both songs. Lady Hallé played violin pieces by Raff and Bazzini.

MR. A. SCHULZ-CURTIS announces that the concert of the Manchester Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Richter, will take place at

Queen's Hall on Monday evening, March 16th. On the support given to this concert depends the fate of a series of eight concerts which Mr. Schulz-Curtius proposes to give between November, 1903, and March, 1904, with the same orchestra and conductor.

THERE will be no Bayreuth festival this year, so no doubt the news that two cycles of the 'Ring des Nibelungen' are to be given under the direction of Dr. Richter at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, April 27th, 29th, 30th, and May 2nd, and May 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th, will be welcome to many. The work is to be performed as at Bayreuth without cuts. 'Die Walküre' and 'Siegfried' will commence at 5, and 'Götterdämmerung' (on a Saturday) at 4 o'clock. 'Das Rheingold,' the first and shortest section, will not commence until half-past eight. All the performances will end about 11 o'clock. Further, the wise announcement is made that there will be no restriction as regards dress; ladies, however, will have to remove hats, bonnets, or any headgear whatsoever. Fräulein Ternina, Meadames Kirkby Lunn and Bolska, Fräulein Fremstad, and Messrs. van Dyck, Kraus, van Rooy, Kloepper, and Reiss are already engaged; negotiations with other artists are pending.

M. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN announces four pianoforte recitals at Bechstein Hall on Saturday afternoons, May 23rd and 30th, and June 6th and 13th.

THE oratorio of 'Solomon,' written by Handel at the age of sixty-three, has not, we believe, been given in London for many years. A performance of the work is announced by the Handel Society at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening, February 24th.

A two days' musical festival, consisting of three concerts, is announced at Middlesbrough under the direction of Mr. Kilburn. On the morning of April 22nd Bach's cantata 'Sleepers, Wake!' will be performed; also a dramatic cantata, 'The Page and the King's Daughter,' by Dr. Fritz Volbach, will be heard for the first time in England. In the evening Dr. Elgar will conduct his 'Dream of Gerontius.' Thursday evening's programme will include Sullivan's 'Golden Legend.' The vocalists engaged are Meadames Albani and Kirkby Lunn, the Misses Agnes Nicholls and Muriel Foster, and Messrs. William Green, Andrew Black, and Frangcon Davies.

WILHELM BERGER has been appointed conductor of the Meiningen Court Orchestra as successor to Fritz Steinbach. Born at Boston, Mass., in 1861, he studied at the Berlin Hochschule in 1878-81, and has written much for the pianoforte; in 1898 he won the prize of 800. offered by Dr. Simon, of Königsberg, with his setting of Goethe's 'Meine Götter.'

THE death is announced, at the advanced age of eighty-eight, of the proprietor for many years of the *Musical World*, William Duncan Davison, brother to the late J. W. Davison, music critic of the *Times*. He was a constant attendant at the Popular Concerts until within about a year of his death.

VOL. XI, part 1, of the Purcell Society, edited by Mr. G. E. P. Arkwright, has just appeared. It contains three Birthday Odes for Queen Mary (1689, 1690, and 1691). No date is given in the MSS. of the first Ode, "Now does the glorious day appear," but the editor has no doubt that it was written for the queen's birthday (April 30th, 1689).

ACCORDING to *Le Ménestrel* of January 18th the general committee for the Berlioz festival and competition at Grenoble next August recently met in that city, when it was decided that the name of M. Meyer, mayor of the Côte Saint André, Berlioz's native town, should be added to its list of members. Various matters were arranged with regard to the *prix d'honneur* and a second *prix* in the competition.

The programme of the festival does not appear to be as yet settled. We read, however, that the Cercle d'Aix-les-Bains has been asked and has consented to give a performance of 'La Damnation de Faust.'

M. LOUIS DIÉMER's new pianoforte concerto, which is to be performed in Paris at the first Conservatoire concert in February, was rehearsed yesterday week. According to *Le Ménestrel* it consists of three movements: "a highly interesting *allegro*, a *larghetto* of great beauty and breadth, and a *finale* entitled *cirs slovaques*, full of devilish go" (*d'un entrain endiable*).

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

| | |
|--------|--|
| SUN. | Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Sunday League, 7.30, Queen's Hall. |
| MON. | Royal Free Hospital Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall. |
| WED. | Mr. T. E. Breakwell's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall. |
| THURS. | Mr. Gottfried Galston's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall. |
| — | Mrs. Norman Salmond's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| FRI. | Mr. Leonard Borwick's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall. |
| — | Broadwood Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall. |
| SAT. | Symphonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Ballad Concert, 9, St. James's Hall. |

DRAMA

Gramatic Gossipy.

'DIE ROTE ROBE,' a rendering of 'La Robe Rouge' of M. Eugène Brieux, was revived on Saturday last by the German comedians at the Great Queen Street Theatre. Fräulein Elsa Gademann was excellent in Madame Réjane's part of the heroine; and Herr Taegeras Vagret, Herr Andresen as the alleged criminal, and Herr Max Behrend as the victim of the wild vengeance of the woman he has destroyed were seen to high advantage. On Wednesday in a revival of 'Im Buntten Rock' Miss Margaret Halstan reappeared. These are the last performances that pleasing actress can give during the present season, since she has been engaged by Mr. Forbes Robertson for his forthcoming novelty.

The cast with which 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' was revived at His Majesty's differed principally from that with which it was given on June 10th last in the substitution of Mrs. Tree for Mrs. Kendal as Mrs. Ford, and the consequent assignment to Miss Lily Brayton of Anne Page. Miss Terry was once more Mrs. Page; Mr. Tree, Falstaff; Mr. Oscar Asche, Ford; Mr. Lionel Brough, the host; and Mr. Courtice Pounds, Sir Hugh Evans. For Mr. Henry Kemble, as Dr. Caius, Mr. Nigel Playfair has been substituted; Miss Tilbury is once more Mrs. Quickly.

'THE SILVER KING' was revived on Wednesday afternoon at the Adelphi.

On its transference on Monday to Terry's Theatre, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's 'A Little Un-Fairy Princess' was preceded by 'Ib and Little Christina,' Capt. Basil Hood's picture in three panels, first produced at the Prince of Wales's in May, 1900. In this Miss Mary Rorke was once more Ib's mother, and Mr. Holbrook Blinn Ib. Mrs. Burnett's piece has undergone alterations, the effect of which is to render the opening scene less gloomy.

MISS MARION TERRY, who had been absent from the Vaudeville Theatre through influenza, returned on Monday and resumed her part in 'Quality Street.' Her reappearance should do something to arrest the tendency to exaggeration which has set in at that house.

AFTER much meditation and some debate, Sir Charles Wyndham has determined to call his St. Martin's Lane house The New Theatre. In so doing he follows the precedent established by the 'New English Dictionary.' New as a term is apt to lose its significance; but the New Road, the New River, New Square, and the New Cut have enjoyed a more or less respectable lease of life.

MR. CECIL RALEIGH's new drama, 'A Queen of Society,' will be produced at the Adelphi

early next month. Mrs. Raleigh, who purposes taking it on tour, will play the heroine, other parts being handled by Miss Vane Featherston, Miss Agnes Thomas, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. E. O'Neill, Mr. J. Tressahar, and Mr. F. H. Macklin.

'A CLEAN SLATE' is the title of the new play of R. C. Carton, with which, under the management of Messrs. Chudleigh and Frohman, the Criterion will reopen on the 29th. The more prominent features in the cast have already been mentioned.

CAPT. MARSHALL's comedy 'The Unforeseen,' now running at the Haymarket, has been produced with success at the Empire Theatre, New York.

MR. E. H. SOTHERN is playing Hamlet at the Garden Theatre, New York; Miss Cecilia Loftus is the Ophelia.

'THE ADOPTION OF ARCHIBALD,' the novelty forthcoming at the Avenue on February 6th, is by Mr. Edgar Selwyn, an actor who appeared at the Adelphi a year ago in 'Arizona.' The piece, before its appearance in London, will be given at Eastbourne.

THE *Era* states that M. Rostand is at present engaged upon a drama, intended as a successor to 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' which is to be produced in France and England (presumably Paris and London) simultaneously.

It is announced that Miss Tilbury will sail in the spring to America in order to play in Nat Goodwin's company the parts previously taken by Miss Maxine Elliott.

Erratum.—No. 3925, p. 80, col. 2, line 9 from bottom, for "Lord German" read Lord Germain.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. R. D.—J. M.—S. G. H.—J. W. H.—H. S.—B. H. S.—received.

J. M.—Noted this week.

H. L.—W. G. B.—More suitable for 'N. & Q.'

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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